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Sales Tax Issue Raised; Quick Army-Navy Outlay; Arms on Way to Indies

The World's Day—Feb. 26, 1941

In N. E.: I.C.C. Includes Old Colony in Plan

The Interstate Commerce Commission amended its plan of reorganization for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to include the Old Colony Railroad in the reorganized New Haven system.

Spokesmen for many organizations appeared at the State House to support a proposed State Constitutional amendment barring a sales tax unless approved in a referendum. [Page 11.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall named his chief secretary, Daniel J. Lynch, to be Clerk for Criminal Business of the Boston Court. [Page 11.]

The Governor told New England hardware dealers he has taken steps to see that sufficient ships are provided to meet the area's fuel needs in event of a war emergency. [Pictures: Page 11.]

The War Department said its investigation showed that the high cost of constructing Camp Edwards and Fort Devens was due to lack of previous planning, to blizzards, and to labor trouble. [Details: Page 11.]

An election contest at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations this week was averted by an agreement to re-elect Joseph A. Salerno as President. [Page 11.]

An American Federation of Labor union began its fifth year of picketing a Rhode Island theater. [Page 11.]

An ax above decks to free frozen dories could have saved some of the 18 fishermen lost on the Mary E. O'Hara it was testified. [Page 12.]

In Washington: Quick Defense Outlay Approved

The House Appropriations Committee recommended an immediate outlay of $1,533,439,702 in cash and contract authorizations for the Army and Navy. [Page 8.]

Senator Hatch (D) of New Mexico was considering strengthening his "clean politics" law after Maurice M. Milligan, special Assistant to the Attorney General, labeled the Act "fatally defective." [Page 9.]

A House investigation of the defense program was regarded as certain as the House Rules Committee unexpectedly began consideration of such a study.

The Army's newest tanks and antiaircraft and other guns will be demonstrated Friday at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to members of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees.

William Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, discussed with President Roosevelt arrangements he has made for establishing a network serving 18 of the 20 Latin-American Nations through 64 stations.

The Department of Justice announced that it had closed a six-year-old action against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers ("Ascap") with the signing of a decree at New York which it said "paves the way for an immediate settlement of the difficulties between Ascap and the broadcasters."

Far East: Arms for Netherlands Indies Mount

American war materials sent to Japan in 1940 totaled only $4,143, while like exports to the Netherlands Indies totaled more than $7,000,000. [Financial Page.]

Tokyo's peace conference between Thailand and French Indo-China was reported in a delicate stage as Japanese sources indicated Tokyo's plan called for Indo-China to give up territories lost to Siam in 1904 [Page 6.]

Japanese naval aircraft operating from an air base in French Indo-China reported heavy bombing of Kunming, Capital of Yunnan Province in China, and strategic points on the Burma Road.

Air and Sea: British Bomb Nazi Repair Bases

British bombers and fighters shuttled back and forth across the Channel for hours in what was believed to be one of the RAF heaviest assaults on German-held coastal ports. Yesterday and last night the RAF bombed a submarine assembly and repair depot at Flushing, the Netherlands, airdromes in Nazi-held France, and objectives in the industrial Ruhr area, Dunkirk, Boulogne, and Calais.

A lull in night attacks on Britain continued. London had air raid daylight warnings, but no bombings were reported.

At sea Germany claimed that Nazi fighting planes set afire three British cargo ships northwest of Ireland, and that a Nazi speedboat sank a British destroyer off the southeast coast of England. Nazi submarines were said to have destroyed an 8,000-ton armed merchant ship and a British patrol boat.

Mediterranean: British Seize Seaplane Base

Strategic Castellrosso Island, easternmost of Italy's Dodecanese group, 10 miles off the Turkish mainland and 80 miles from Rhodes, has been seized by the British. It contains a seaplane base.

Air reinforcements to the Greeks enabled them, with British help, to contest supremacy of the air with the Italians, and heavy Italian losses in air fights were reported.

In Europe: Nazis' Bulgarian Plan 'Far Advanced'

Preparations to occupy Bulgaria are "now far advanced" by Germany, British Government sources said. [Page 4.]

Russia signed a treaty of commerce and navigation with Rumania which will export to Russia high-test gasoline, mineral oils and industrial products in exchange for Soviet cotton, manganese, and other raw materials.

Chicago Daily News correspondent in Rome, John T. Whittaker, was ordered to leave Italy.

North Holland was placed under military administration by Germany following strikes and unrest. [Page 6.]

Yugoslavia's Foreign Minister arrived in Hungary to sign a friendship pact.

Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arrived in Ankara on a fence-building mission to the Turkish Capital, accompanied by Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff.

Spain has promised to refrain from fortifying the Tangier International Zone under a provisional agreement with Britain.

In Northeast Africa: British Push Pincer Drive

Italian port of Mogadiscio, capital of Italian Somaliland, was occupied by British forces which, within a month have advanced 400 miles into Italian territory. [Page 1.]

Another force, co-operating with those on the coast, had advanced 60 miles due north of Gelib on the Juba River, having first occupied that town. Some 3,000 Italian prisoners were reported taken.

In Ethiopia, British headquarters said that Ethiopian insurgents, supported by British troops, had forced the Italians to abandon more posts in the Gojjam area northwest of Addis Ababa.

National: Relief Ship for Spain Leaves Baltimore

Baltimore, Md. (AP)—The steamer Artigas sailed from Baltimore with a 1,700-ton relief cargo for Spain and 42 tons of staple foodstuffs consigned to Ambassador William D. Leahy at Vichy, France.

Atlantic City, N. J. (AP)—John E. Wellwood, principal of the Central High School at Flint, Mich., was installed as President of the National Association of Secondary School principals.

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They See a Stronger U. S.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gen. George C. Marshall
Chief of Staff of U. S. Army

Admiral Harold R. Stark
Chief of Naval Operations

A better defended and much stronger United States is coming into being with surprising rapidity, these two top-ranking officers of the American armed forces told Congress today in statements made public by the House Appropriations Committee. General Marshall said the invasion of the United States by an enemy in control of the Atlantic is much less imminent now than it would have been a year ago. Admiral Stark, reporting considerable progress in rearmament, expressed opposition to the proposal to send more destroyers to Great Britain at this time. However, he made it clear that he did not wish to see the Government tied down to any rigid policy on the matter.

Details of General Marshall and Admiral Stark's statements: Page 8.

Federal Intervention Looms To Halt Bethlehem Strike

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Decisive Federal intervention, which might even go to the length of the Government taking over the entire production capacity of the Bethlehem Steel Company in case the threatened strike at Lackawanna brings on a general tieup of the company's plants, will be immediately forthcoming, it was learned from the most informed sources today.

The Office of Production Management, fountain head of defense authority in Washington, is concerned at the prospects of any shutting off of vital armament production from the Bethlehem facilities.

While both William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, Co-Directors of the OPM, have, even up to a day ago, been testifying that strikes were a negligible factor as far as interfering with the defense program, the situation affecting the Bethlehem plants prompts a much more urgent and serious view.

Menace to Defense

A stoppage of production at the Bethlehem Steel plants at Lackawanna, Bethlehem, Johnstown, and Pottstown, all in Pennsylvania, is looked upon as a menace to the whole defense program.

Thus far defense authorities have looked upon the Vultee strike as the only serious threat to the preparedness effort and the fact that this strike was not settled much more promptly is viewed from the inside as something of a comedy of errors which would not be repeated.

But the Bethlehem situation does not affect merely a few orders or a few million dollars. This company is turning out essential armor for the Government's war vessels as well as shells and other parts of ammunition. For this reason officials put continued operation of Bethlehem plants in a different category than the other companies which have been held up by labor difficulties.

It is evident here that the Administration will expect Bethlehem either to negotiate or abritrate its differences with its workers rather than to allow the plants to be tied up in a general strike such as Van A. Bittner, National Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' drive for organizing the Bethlehem company, has threatened.

Power to Seize Plant

Defense officials still are hopeful that the Lackawanna strike, already voted by the Unitn, will be adjusted before it has a chance to spread, but it is known that the OPM is considering action which will encompass all eventualities.

It is recalled, for example, that at a recent press conference President Roosevelt made it plain that the Government had the authority to take over and operate any plants essential to national defense and that if circumstances require, the Government would do so. He was

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

50 Dalmatian Dogs To Join Up in The Defense of Boston

Dalmatian dogs, those sleek-coated white dogs with black spots which in the days of horse-drawn wagons were the traditional mascots of fire fighters, are going to fill an important role in the Boston Fire Department's plan for National Defense precautions, it was learned today.

Fifty dogs, one to be stationed at each of Boston's half a hundred fire stations, will be donated by individual members of the Dalmatian Club of New York, according to Arthur Moran of Brookline, associated with the club.

No mere mascots will these dogs be. Under the direction of William Coker, official of the United Fruit Company and amateur trainer, and Bert Turnquist of the New England Dog Trainers Club, the canine members of the Fire Department will be trained for emergency work which will include carrying messages, searching for victims in demolished buildings, and scouting work.

Practicality of the experiment is already proven, Mr. Moran said. Fifteen Doberman Pinschers out of 50 selected for training have already passed successful tests and similar training will be given to the Dalmatians the city will have.

According to William Arthur Reilly, Fire Commissioner, this is the first time in many years that dogs have been allowed in Boston fire stations. In the old days, he said, stations overflowed with all sorts of pets from trained mice to parrots.

45-Plus Bars Down as Labor Demand Grows

Bay State unemployment officials find shortage of skilled help wiping out all age restrictions.

For the first time in 20 years, the Massachusetts Division of Unemployment Compensation today noted that industry, faced with a growing shortage of skilled labor, is greeting the man of 45 years and older with an ever-widening smile of welcome.

In one of the most comprehensive surveys yet made of the effect of the national defense program upon the Bay State's business, the Division found that the pendulum in industry is rapidly swinging away from age restrictions towards the worker's "ability to perform the necessary work."

Confirmation of growing opportunities for men of advanced years were given in industrial circles, where urgent demands for production are forcing concerns to look beyond their own files in order to obtain qualified workers.

Being Absorbed

Hundreds of men who have been walking the streets since the depression started, and who have found age a definite handicap in obtaining re-employment, are now "being absorbed by the growing business boom," the Division stated.

At the same time, it was found that men who have reached the retirement age in many places are being kept in employment and others approaching retirement age are being encouraged to look forward to continuous employment for some time to come. Just what the effect of the trend will be upon industry's policy after the lapse of the emergency crisis is not yet predictable.

Indications of serious labor shortages in other parts of the country were seen by the Division in the rising numbers of representatives of out-of-state business trying to sign Massachusetts workers to contracts. Commenting upon this situation, the report said:

Skilled Workers

"All sections of the State report loss of skilled workers to the Hartford, Conn., and New Jersey areas, although the western area seems most affected. However, local competition between employers still remains under control by 'gentlemen's agreements.'

"Representatives of outside employers are noted in many sections of the State, and particularly at Springfield and other western Massachusetts cities."

The only large recent lay-offs, the report said, were at Fort Devens and Camp Edwards, where completion of various stages of construction threw at least 5,000 workers back on the labor market. A shutdown of a jewelry plant caused 300 workers to lose jobs.

British Take E. Africa Key; Germans Attack in Libya; U. S. to Have Hand in Peace

Washington and London reported in tacit agreement on future world course.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — A basic agreement on peace objectives between American and British officials is already well advanced.

It is this fact which gives added point to President Roosevelt's statement at his press conference that the immediate concern is not to build the future peace but to win the present war.

There is no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, are both deeply concerned with what kind of world is to follow a British victory and there is no doubt that Ambassador John G. Winant will spend much time discussing this problem in London. But the United States does not feel the need of demanding a blueprint of peace aims from Britain because a working understanding has evolved without such a blueprint.

It is an understanding which, while not reduced to writing, is tangible and basic, and includes these points:

The British Position

1. Great Britain is seeking no territorial gains after the war, has promised no territorial advantages to any country, will support no territorial aggrandizement in the peace treaty.

2. American ideas and proposals will be completely welcome at the peace table; in fact, America will be welcome at the peace table.

3. Britain's objective is not merely freedom for itself but restoration of freedom and sovereignty for the nations occupied by Germany.

4. There is no doubt on the part of American officials that Britain will be willing to assume any guarantees of peace which the United States will share.

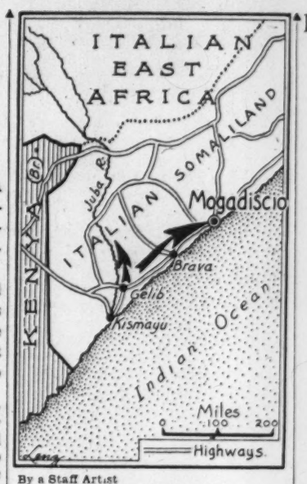
Preparatory to leaving for his London post this week, Mr. Winant conferred at length with the President on Feb. 25 and it was after this consultation that correspondents asked Mr. Roosevelt if Mr. Winant were taking with him any plans for peace in Europe.

First Purpose Is to Win War

The President said that he didn't know of any such plans, and then went on to make it clear that in his view the primary purpose is to win the war, that first things would have to come first.

The underlying fact is that if the President were in doubt as to Brit-

Continued on Page 20, Column 3



By a Staff Artist

British Advance

Black arrows show two lines of course northward in Italian Somaliland, one along the coast to the capital, Mogadiscio, the other up the Juba River, where they advanced 60 miles.

Fall of Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland's capital, opens way to huge territory.

Important developments were indicated in Northeast Africa today when the British reported the capture of Mogadiscio, capital of Italian Somaliland, while in Libya detachments of German land forces were reported by Rome and Berlin to have clashed with the British south of Bengasi.

According to an Associated Press dispatch, the Italian High Command indicated that the German army and air force were taking over the brunt of the battle against the British in Libya. It was stated that German armored detachments went into action there Feb. 24, the day after Signor Mussolini, in his speech, had announced their presence in North Africa. British authorities discredited the Rome reports, stating that only an insignificant number of German troops could have reached Libya.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Feb. 26 (AP)—Occupation of Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland, by British forces last night was announced officially today. Mogadiscio is the capital and chief seaport of Italian Somaliland.

At the same time the British announced that they had captured more than 3,000 prisoners in a rapid drive 60 miles up the Juba River from Gelib, in Italian Somaliland.

This drive northward apparently was co-ordinated with the one to Mogadiscio, which is to the northeast.

The communiqué said:

"A South African formation captured Gelib after having crossed the (Juba) River near the mouth, and carried out an exceedingly vigorous and rapid march for 60 miles up the river, clearing enemy opposition all the way.

"Here East African formations, having crossed the bridgehead seized by Gold Coast regiments, carried out a night march through the desert and cut the only road communication between Gelib and Brava, thus preventing the escape of the main body."

Lightning Drive Up Coast

Only yesterday the British had announced a lightning drive up the coast to the ancient Indian Ocean port of Brava, which placed them within 150 miles of Mogadiscio. Today's official announcement said:

"Elements of our East and West African troops occupied Mogadiscio, the capital of Italian Somaliland, yesterday evening."

With the capture of Mogadiscio, British forces have penetrated 400 miles into Italian territory since crossing the frontier from Kenya a month ago.

The drive for the Italian Somaliland stronghold was launched as forces in other sectors moved against two other segments of Italian East Africa—Eritrea and Ethiopia.

The drive across Eritrea has been held up at Cheren, 42 miles from Eritrea's capital, Asmara, but meanwhile other British forces are moving along the coast southward for a pincer movement against resisting Italians.

British reports said the advance in Eritrea was being delayed by Italian land mines laid to wreck tanks of the mechanized British forces.

Eden Arrives For Talk With Turk Leaders

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Foreign Undersecretary R. A. Butler, told the Commons the British Government was "completely satisfied" with the way in which Turkey was carrying out the Turkish-British alliance. He said Britain was kept "fully informed" on negotiations leading up to the Turkish-Bulgarian non-aggression declaration of Feb. 17.

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 26 (AP)—Within two hours after his arrival in the Turkish capital, Britain's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, conferred separately today with J. V. A. MacMurray, United States Ambassador to Turkey, and with the Greek Minister to Ankara.

Both called on Mr. Eden at the British Embassy, where he went after an uproarious welcome from a cheering crowd when he arrived aboard President Ismet Inonu's special train.

Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, who arrived with Mr. Eden, called upon Turkish military leaders almost immediately.

The British Foreign Secretary and his group are expected to remain in Ankara about three days.

High Turkish officials were on hand at the station to greet Mr. Eden, who came here from Cairo for an exchange of opinions which foreign observers believed would determine British-Turkish plans to meet a threatened crisis in the Balkans.

Saracoglu Present

Among the official greeters were Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu and members of his staff; the Mayor of Ankara, the Greek and Polish Ambassadors and the Egyptian Minister. The station was decked with British and Turkish flags.

With Mr. Eden, in addition to General Dill, were five uniformed British officers—including a kilted Scot who was an object of great interest to the crowd.

After being escorted to his hotel, Mr. Eden paid several courtesy visits to Turkish officials, but it appeared unlikely he would begin serious talks until tomorrow.

Mr. Eden planned to call on President Inonu briefly this afternoon, then place a wreath on the tomb of Kemal Attaturk, President Inonu's predecessor and builder of modern Turkey. Later, the British Foreign Secretary will pay his respects to Mr. Saracoglu and Premier Refik Saydam, and tonight he will be honor guest at a state banquet.

To Study Joint Role

Commenting on his arrival, the Government newspaper Ulus asserted the British-Turkish alliance has no aggressive aims and declared one of its purposes is "to try to prevent the war from spreading to our zone of security."

"We are approaching one of the most important periods in European history," Ulus said. "What can be more natural than for Allies to get together to study the situation?"

The question of the British-Turkish position in the event Germany attacks Greece was expected in most quarters to be the principal item on the agenda.

Mr. Eden pleased the crowd at the railroad station when, in reviewing a military guard of honor, he addressed its members in Turkish, beginning: "Fellow soldiers . . ."

Germans in Libya

ROME, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Italian High Command announced today that German land troops had clashed with British armored forces in Libya for the first time Monday southeast of Agedabia.

In this first contact between "formations of the German Corps in North Africa" and their foe, the communiqué said, "various enemy trucks and tanks were destroyed and prisoners taken without German losses."

[Informed circles in London said they lacked confirmation of a clash between German troops and British armored forces in Libya, as reported in Rome and Berlin.

These quarters said very small forces of German troops might have reached Libya from Sicily or the Italian mainland.]

Agedabia is about 100 miles south of Bengasi.

[The German High Command, in announcing that Nazi land troops were fighting in Libya, claimed that the African war was approaching a turning point in favor of the Axis and that the British commander, Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, had "gone about as far as he can get."]

Intimate Message from Washington

Knudsen Is Gentle and Soft-Spoken Man With a Trail of Epigrams Behind Him But His Firmness and Subtlety Get Things Done

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Only once in a great while does a man or woman cross the Washington scene who immediately gives you the feeling, "Here's somebody cut out of a special pattern."

Such a person is William S. Knudsen, the big, soft-spoken man with the slight foreign accent and continental manners, selected by President Roosevelt to be Director General of the Nation's defense mobilization.

Washington is fast accumulating a vast store of Knudseniana—anecdotes and fables about the man few people ever see because he has so little time to make speeches or go to parties. Every time he makes a public appearance he leaves behind a trail of epigrams as pointed as his latest, "You can't make a man a criminal because he is striking."

Most famous, probably, is the Knudsen definition of "status quo"—"that's French for the mess we're in."

Then there's the one about the time he was asked if he would vote for President Roosevelt for re-election. "He calls me 'Bill,' doesn't he?" he countered.

What stands out about Mr. Knudsen are: (1) his apparently unshakable Viking equilibrium, and (2) his ability to strip a problem down to its simple, everyday elements. Sometimes, as in his early estimates of the number of airplanes the United States could send Britain, he may have oversimplified the problems involved, but more often this faculty gives a distinct impression of great leadership.

Writes His Speeches for 'Aunt Nell'

When Mr. Knudsen makes a speech, he does it as if he were dictating a personal letter to tell Aunt Nell what's been going on down here in Washington.

Here is the way he compressed several centuries of military history for an audience recently: "You can go back as far as Hannibal, you can go back as far as Philip of Macedonia, you can go back to the Mongol cavalry that came in from Asia and ran all over Europe. They had leather jackets on so the arrows couldn't go through. That lasted a little while, and somebody thought they ought to get a lot of stove-pipe for a suit, and that became the armored knight.

"Well, the armored knight had a field day until some little fellow invented a gun that would poke a hole in it, and that changed warfare again. . . .

"The World War came along and the artillery had got so strong that the best thing we could do was dig a hole in the ground and hide in there for four years.

"This war comes on and some chap gets something going on wheels which is supposed to overrun all the old-fashioned infantry on the battlefield and gets some airplanes up in the air to scare the living daylights out of civilians and that is what is happening now."

A Slip of the Tongue?—Maybe

In this same manner of overlooking non-essentials, Mr. Knudsen has approached the defense job. "I didn't have any idea what went into a defense program," he confesses. "Right across the street were the Army and Navy. I could read drawings and as fast as I hit something I didn't know the nature of, I would ask for a drawing. I would get it and I would sit down and study it." Most newcomers to Washington would surround themselves with a dozen high-powered assistants to find out these things for them and in no time at all they would be just getting in each other's way.

Yet the Knudsen legend already contains plenty of evidences of subtlety and awareness underlying outward simplicity. The other day during his appearance before the House Judiciary Committee, the OPM chief was being quizzed about high union initiation fees. "Well," said he, "you've got to protect the graft." He hastily corrected himself, "I mean CRAFT." No one could tell whether his tongue had slipped inadvertently or on purpose.

Nor does he belittle himself unnecessarily. Leaving his building the day the new precautions went into effect in defense agencies, he is reported to have turned to his companion and requested: "You check out for me. I haven't punched a time clock for many years now and I'm not going to begin at this late date."

Most succinct summation of the Knudsen method of handling men has come from one of his close associates. It runs like this: "Early in life, I learned that if you scared a man he'd lie to you. I wanted them to tell me the truth. So I started speaking softly to them. You see I'm a big fellow so I didn't have to talk loud. Anyhow the boys knew I was a pretty good boxer."

That gentle firmness makes Mr. Knudsen an impressive figure whether he's playing the gallant squire to Deanna Durbin, singing hymns with the Salvation Army as he was recently pictured doing in Detroit or sitting down with certain American industrialists in an attempt to enlarge what he calls their "mental ceiling."

Mary Hornaday

C. I. O. Head Sees Defense Menace Over Wages

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 26—Leaders in the fields of education, industry, government, and agriculture were urged to co-operate in solving the internal problems of the United States by Philip Murray, who, in a sharp criticism of industry for its alleged refusal to make wage concessions, addressed the American Association of School Administrators on that part of the convention theme announced as "to promote the general welfare."

Mr. Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and member of the Pittsburgh, Pa., Board of Education, expressed the belief that through joint reasoning sensible solutions to the Nation's problems could be applied.

Points to High Earnings

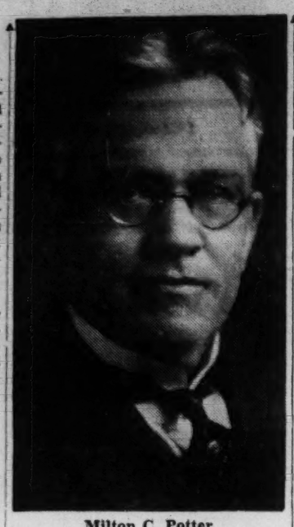
The labor leader charged that the attitude of leaders in American industry today was one of positive refusal to make wage concessions on the ground that nothing should be done to disturb the profit-making opportunities of American industry. He warned that if today's defense effort is menaced by strikes it is because of the unwillingness of the large employers to recognize the legitimate desire of the common man for a better standard of living.

Mr. Murray told the educators attending the seventy-first annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators, that the total earnings of six of America's outstanding corporations for the year 1940 (General Motors, American Telephone & Telegraph, Standard Oil of New Jersey, United States Steel, du Pont, and General Electric) were $699,780,000, involving 885,000 employees. General Motors had a net profit of $977 for each employee, or $4 a day; American Telephone netted $528 per employee; United States Steel approximated $420 per employee, du Pont $2,220, and General Electric $826 per employee, according to Mr. Murray.

He declared that the United States had 8,000,000 unemployed and that this problem unsolved constitutes grave danger. Later on Mr. Murray stated "disproportionate allocations of the Nation's business to a few" had resulted in the defense bottleneck situation.

Social Economics for Children

Addressing a discussion group on an aspect of this same theme, David McCabe, professor of economics at Princeton University, urged that school children be helped to understand, among other American problems and purposes, the "co-operative action of men as it is brought to bear on the fixing of conditions of work and the distribution of income."



Milton C. Potter
Superintendent of Schools of Milwaukee, Wis., who told convention of School Administrators about his city's work in delinquency prevention among children

Another point made by Dr. McCabe was that it is highly important that children understand that in America the contributions to well being come through democratic processes, that they represent the rule of the people in the economic sphere "as much as the popular election of Senators in the purely political sphere."

Understanding guidance work and other measures as a means of preventing delinquency were discussed in another group session. How the visiting teacher working with both school and home gets at the heart of the difficulty and is able to point the way to right solutions, was described.

Milwaukee School Head Talks

Milton C. Potter, Superintendent of Schools, Milwaukee, Wis., described the program of delinquency prevention carried on in that city—a program including correlation of the work of playgrounds, social service centers, boys clubs, vocational training, and, where necessary, special clinics and guidance supervision.

Declaring that rural youth faced with the sudden call for their defense services are very much in need of a vocational program "which begins in the local community and carries through until they are efficiently operating on the job," Frank W. Cyr, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia, in an address before the department of rural education of the National Education Association, one of 15 affiliated organizations meeting at this time, put in a plea also for adequate guidance work.

The evening program last night was presented by the Associated Exhibitors, the firms taking part in the vast exhibit of school textbooks, supplies, and related materials, held in connection with the convention.

At this meeting, at which there was a program of music by the National Broadcasting Company Orchestra, under the direction of Harry Meyer, and by Gladys Swarthout of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and at which also the Quiz Kids of radio performed in person, the Exhibitors' annual education award was presented to Dr. Frank Graves, Commissioner of Education, State of New York, 1921-1940. A. M. Stonehouse, President of the Exhibitors, presented the award. In a tribute to Dr. Graves, Carroll Reed, Superintendent of Schools, Minneapolis, and President of the American Association of School Administrators, said:

"In a very real sense the practical achievements of the distinguished Commissioner of New York State in improving education procedures have been a help to all school administrators. His philosophy of education has been the foundation stone for the progress in education which New York State has made during the last 19 years."

READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR APPRECIATE THE FINE REPUTATION OF THE HOTEL PARAMOUNT IN NEW YORK

Reputation is a valuable asset. The Monitor has it and so we gladly use its pages. The Hotel Paramount has it and so Monitor readers like staying here. The location is ideal — in the heart of Times Square. 21 floors of tastefully furnished rooms, each with private bath, radio and circulating ice water. The rates are moderate — from $2.50 single, $4 double.

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Antiques: Chippendale Styles

English cabinetmaker brought refinement to earlier Queen Anne and Georgian designs.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 50 years following 1750 sometimes is referred to as the golden age of cabinetmakers in England and France. Before that time a great deal of beautiful furniture was made throughout Europe, styles developing steadily through the centuries. Heavy joinery of the 1400's gave way to less massive work of the 1600's and the time of Queen Elizabeth. Best available native woods were used, the same as for buildings—oak in northern countries and walnut in France, Spain, and Italy.

The workmen — joiners — who built oak paneling into better homes used the same methods and wood in making chests, tables, beds, chairs, and stools, all with joints of mortise and tenon, without glue. These were practically the only pieces of furniture used in Shakespeare's time.

Lighter construction of like manner followed in Jacobean types, familiar to Americans in the form of so-called tavern tables, chairs with turned posts and stretchers, and earliest chests of drawers.

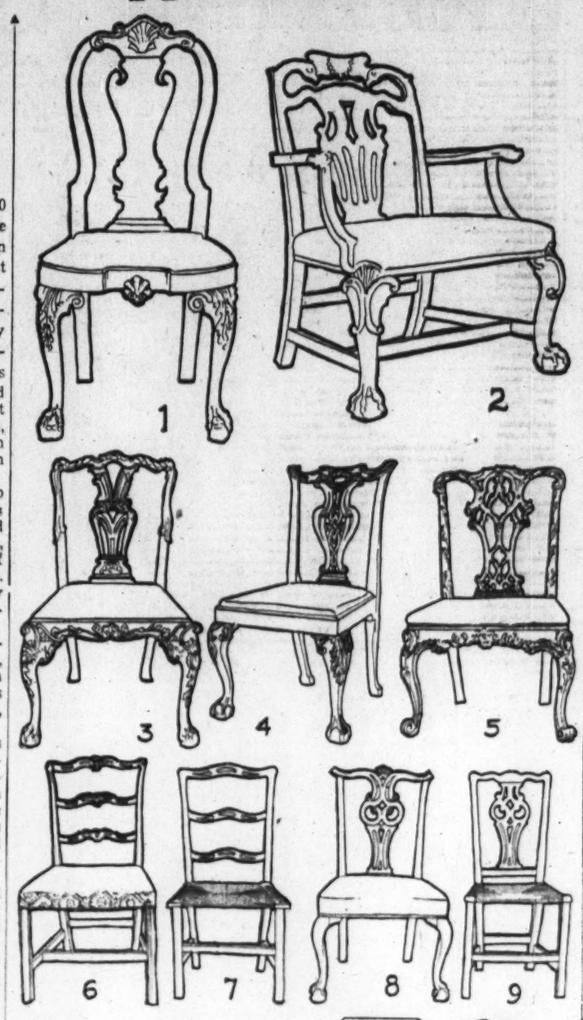
It was not until the mid 1600's that walnut came to be used generally for English furniture, replacing coarse and heavy oak. Then woodworkers skilled in the fine craftsmanship of making cabinets became makers of furniture, and cabinet work superseded the joinery of house builders.

By 1740, mahogany largely had replaced walnut as the material for fine furniture, its hardness and strength allowing lighter construction and permitting more deep and delicate carving. Families of wealth became more numerous and cabinetmaking reached the excellence of a highly developed art in many European countries.

Chippendale Soon Rose To Head of His Craft

It was during these years that Thomas Chippendale (1718-1780) was learning his trade, to become so expert that at the age of 35 he had a fashionable shop in St. Martin's Lane. Talent and skill must have developed rapidly, for the next year he published the collection of furniture designs known as the "Gentleman's and Cabinetmaker's Directory," a work of such merit that it placed him immediately at the head of his craft in England.

All furniture of which we are aware has embodied characteristics of the styles that preceded it. In other words, every novelty in design which holds lasting value, has its roots in preceding forms and contains perceptible earlier characteristics.



Chippendale Chairs

The English cabinetmaker's designs were based in part on current English styles and in part on French models of the 1750's. These designs were blended with such excellent taste that his chairs may be said to constitute the greatest single contribution to furniture design of the 1700's.

Chippendale's admirable designs are expressions of his extraordinary taste applied to refinement of Queen Anne type and early Georgian forms. What these were in chairs are suggested by sketches numbered 1 and 2 in the picture above. Both of these have claw and ball feet and cabriole legs, introduced by German-born George I. But Chippendale's designs reduced the bulk of these types, made leg curves more pleasing, and ended them with scroll feet in the French fashion. A comparison between Nos. 3 and 5 helps to make this point clear.

The vase-shaped splat making the center of the back in No. 1—late Queen Anne— became broader and partially cut away in early Georgian chairs. As in No. 2, carving was heavy on legs which were clumsy and sometimes braced with heavy stretchers.

The best of pre-Chippendale chair design is represented by sketch No. 3, in which the splat has been much cut away, but still lacks pleasing character in its design. The top rail of the back has changed much from No. 1, but it needed a master designer's ideas of form to give it the lines of Cupid's bow, which is seen in the outline of No. 4 and No. 5, softened with corner curves.

There are examples of Chippendale's designs in which more French influence is noticed than in No. 5. However, this hint may be enough to indicate how this designer-cabinetmaker retained some character of his country's immediate styles, while he gave those lines new grace. These, with better proportions, he blended with that unequaled subtlety of line which he found in contemporary French furniture we know as Louis XV.

Craftsman Capitalized On Fads of His Time

Chippendale must have been an exceptionally alert businessman and wide awake to capitalize on current fashions and even fads. Two chairs, Nos. 10 and 11, are examples of this—one being in the so-called Gothic manner and the other Chinese. One needs only to recall Sir Horace Walpole's strange house at Strawberry Hill, and to remember parts of Pepys' diary, to realize that fads and fashions thrived then, and to the profit of many who catered to them.

Recently someone showed surprise at being told that a certain simple form of maple chair was Chippendale in type, for he thought that all work by this designer's name was done in mahogany.

A convincing proof of Chippendale's contribution to lasting beauty design is found in the fact that his drawings of beautifully carved furniture have been simplified and utilized by hundreds of old-time cabinetmakers, who adapted them for trade which could not afford more expensive renderings. Thus great numbers of Chippendale chairs may have seats of rush or even splints, derived from designs intended to be upholstered in fine fabrics, the backs expertly carved. In this way the family of small means might acquire four well-built and attractive pieces wholly suited to its modest standard of living, yet costing not more than a single chair constructed in finer manner for the wealthy merchant of the same town.

Some Museum Names For "Chinese Lowestoft"

Later information has arrived concerning names which museums apply to the ware about which we wrote last week. Philadelphia Museum of Art uses the words "Oriental Lowestoft," Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York chooses to call it "So-called Chinese Lowestoft," while Worcester Art Museum designates it as "Chinese Lowestoft." As stated last week, "Chinese Export Porcelain" is the name preferred by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

So it seems that these institutions which are looked on as giving the final decisive word on such matters have as many opinions as there are museums. The only course left for a layman seems to be to adopt the term which seems most intelligent and correct. This certainly points to the opinion that we never should apply the term "Lowestoft" to this ware, without other word or words which recognizes its Oriental origin.

In our regard for this Chinese tableware, we should keep in mind that it was looked upon by its makers as a very cheap and commonplace produet. It was made in large quantities in Central China and brought to Canton for decoration in such designs as buyers might order or approve. The shapes were made not in accordance with Chinese ideas, but to suit the customers of the 1700's and early 1800's. This export to Europe was in great volume because of the large capacity of ships which took it.

However, the Chinese had been catering to western trade for centuries before that, for their porcelain was far superior to any made elsewhere in the world. Before Europeans learned of it, it had been sent overland to countries as distant as Persia and Syria. In each case the shapes of the ware and manner of its decoration were suited to the desires and tastes of its customers.

Chinese export ware made during the K'ang Hsi (1622-1722) and Chien Lung (1736-95) periods had little in common with the beautiful wares of these years which collectors prize so highly. During the reigns just mentioned there were produced peach-blow and powder-blue vases; also temple jars with all-over decorations on backgrounds of soft green, rose, yellow, and black, known to collectors as famille verte, famille rose, famille noir, and famille jaune.

These names suggest the wares which the Chinese themselves considered worthy of collection, while the porcelain tableware bought by English and American sea captains was merely for foreign trade.

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Ickes Calls for Doctrine Of Love Over Nazi Hate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—In a sharp denunciation of the Nazi doctrine of hate, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, called on Americans of every creed and color here last night to eschew its corrosion, which he said was being "spilled over into the Christian camp" and to embrace the love of humanity enjoined by Biblical teachings.

Mr. Ickes, who was the keynote speaker at the "Protestantism Answer Hate" forum sponsored by 600 Protestant ministers and laymen at the Roosevelt Hotel, warned that Naziism's ultimate enemy was not Judaism, but rather the religion of the "Nazarene carpenter" who taught the doctrine of love. Visualizing the war as a struggle between the spiritual values of western civilization and the war-lusting "berserker" forces loose in pre-Christian Europe, he called for all-out aid to the nations today fighting this menace.

Mr. Ickes and four other persons were honored by the Protestant Digest Associates for their work in combatting racial and religious intolerance, the others being Rev. Samuel E. Howie, Chairman of the Inter-Racial Commission of Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. Ruth Benedict, of the Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, author of "Race, Science and Politics"; Lester Granger, of the National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes, and Ralph Ingersoll, Editor of the Newspaper P. M.

Other speakers were Mr. Ingersoll, the Rev. J. I. Blair Larned, Suffragan Bishop of Long Island; Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, and Johannes Steel, radio commentator.

Quotes Bible

Mr. Ickes quoted from the Bible to stress the continuity of the Old and New Testaments in inculcating love of one's fellow man, recalling that this concept "enjoined in Leviticus and Deuteronomy, is even more strongly emphasized in the Sermon on the Mount." Americans, basing their faith on these teachings, must not fall in with the hate which Communists, Nazis and native Fascists are attempting to spread in America, he declared.

"What," he asked, "of so-called Christians who both practice and preach, not only anti-Semitism, but hatred of Negroes and other minorities? What can be said for the professing Protestant who sings his hymn of hatred against a (Roman) Catholic, or of the (Roman) Catholic who regards the Protestant with aversion? One cannot but sorrow for the state of the soul of the man who, proclaiming himself to be a Christian, spews hate upon the Jews."

After quoting from Proverbs VI to indicate the machinations of evil bred by hate and now abroad in the world, Mr. Ickes declared:

"We Christians do hate a lying tongue, and hands that shed innocent blood, and a heart that deviseth wicked imaginations, and the false witness that uttereth lies, and he that soweth discord among his brethren. We hate these things with the righteous hate of the Christian. But more than anything else we hate hate as the chief evil in the world today, because hate makes fertile the seeds of those ugly growths—envy and spite and false witnessing; of blood lust, of cruelty, of slavery—not only of the body of man, but of his spirit."

Answers Charge

To the charge that Protestantism is defunct and that its spirit of liberalism has come to the point where it has "doubted itself out of existence," the Secretary replied:

"Speaking as a man whose Protestantism goes back to an undiscoverable past, I want to say that Protestantism, even Christianity itself, would not be worth saving if it adopted, or even if it fails to repudiate, such statements as we hear from time to time to the effect that it would be better if neither England nor Germany won the war.

"As well might those who say this have said that, as between the kidnapper and his intended victim, they do not care which may win; . . . as well might these have said that, as between the truth and a lie, as between deceit and honorable dealing, as between the darkness of the middle ages and the light of civilization, as between discord and slavery on the one hand, and peace and freedom on the other, they have no choice and so they do not care which may win."

With these great issues at stake, Mr. Ickes said, the present is "no time for haggling of the market place." Rather, he held, should America supply the tools to those who are fighting the battle in Greece, Northern Africa, and Britain. It is time, he said, "for a spontaneous and generous heartbeat for those who are fighting desperately to preserve liberties that they have generously shared with us in the past."

U. S. Food Reaches Spain, Also Due Soon at Marseilles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Bread and porridge made with American flour was being eaten in Spain today following arrival in Cadiz of a storm-battered American Red Cross "mercy ship," the Cold Harbor.

From its first port of call the ship is scheduled to move on to districts in Spain where there has been no bread for nearly two months and thence to Marseilles, where children in unoccupied France will be given American food and clothing for the first time since the Nazis marched into their country.

The part of the cargo earmarked for Spain is being divided equally at three ports—Cadiz, Seville and Barcelona. From there Red Cross trucks will rush the food to districts where acute shortages have been reported. Twenty-eight relief trucks lashed to the deck of the Cold Harbor were damaged during a storm at sea, but only one is reported beyond repair. The cargo, loaded at Baltimore, is said to be intact.

French Arrangements Complete

The Cold Harbor is expected to complete calls at Spanish ports, March 9 when she will leave for Marseilles. Members of the French delegation of the American Red Cross have arrived at Marseilles and have made arrangements for distribution of milk, vitamins and clothing in schools and children's clinics in unoccupied areas. The agreement between the American Red Cross and the British Government, which permitted safe passage through the blockade, confines the distribution of food and clothing in France to children in the unoccupied area.

For France, the Cold Harbor carried 750 tons of powdered and canned milk and 50 tons of new children's clothing. The Spanish consignment includes about 3,500 tons of whole wheat flour, and 500 tons of processed milk. Also on the ship are 10,000 food packages for distribution among Allied prisoners of war held in German camps. Half of the boxes are a gift of the Canadian Red Cross.

Additional Aid Sent

Since the departure of the Cold Harbor, additional Red Cross supplies have been dispatched to Vigo, Spain, on the U. S. Lines freighter, Artegas, which left Baltimore, Feb. 21. Supplies from the Artegas, including 1,600 tons of whole wheat flour and 624,000 14-ounce cans of evaporated milk, will be transported overland for distribution in the vicinity of Almeria, another spot where widespread hunger is reported.

Another shipment, scheduled to go on the Capulin, leaving Baltimore March 5, will contain malted milk powder and 100 bushels of soy beans.

Red Cross officials are also hopeful of arranging for the sailing of another "mercy ship" that may, if the British consent, carry food to civilians as well as soldiers in concentration camps.

All wheat and milk products are being purchased from the $50,000,000 relief fund appropriated by Congress shortly after the outbreak of war in Europe.

Farley Backs Alfange In Manhattan Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The campaign of Dean Alfange, Democrat, for the House of Representatives seat of the late Kenneth F. Simpson (R) in Manhattan's Seventeenth Congressional District, had another oar yesterday in the cabled indorsement of James A. Farley, retired Democratic National Chairman, now on a business trip in South America.

Mr. Farley, a resident of the contested district and old friend of the candidate, who has strong New Deal backing for the post, congratulated Mr. Alfange on his nomination in a message from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and said he would return in time for the election.

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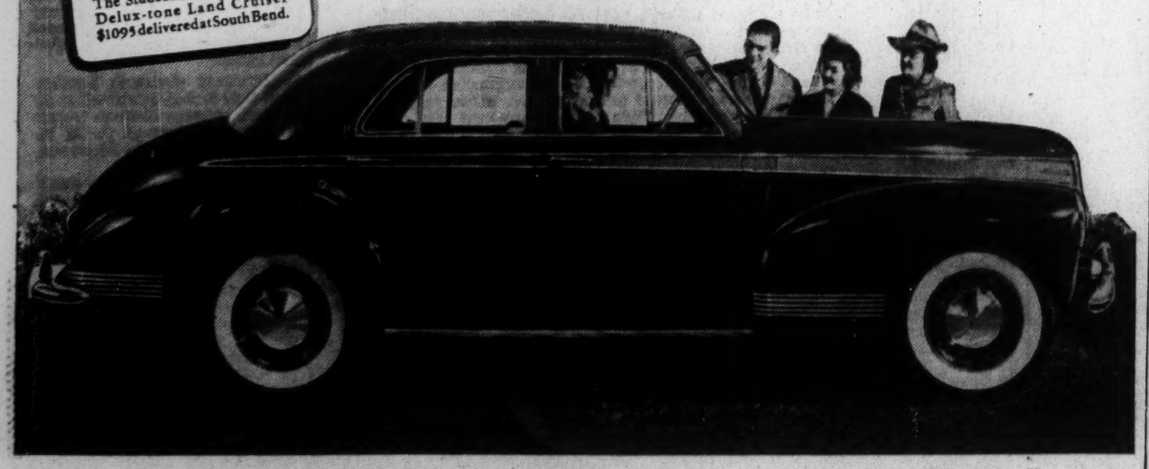
The Studebaker Commander Delux-tone Land Cruiser $1095 delivered at South Bend.



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Study of N. Y. City Textbooks Aimed at Un-American Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—A study of textbooks used in New York City school system characterized by Dr. Ralph West Robey, of Columbia University, as un-American, critical of the American form of government or critical of free enterprise, will be undertaken by special committees of school teachers, Dr. John E. Wade, Acting Superintendent of Schools, announced today.

Dr. Robey's criticism was voiced following the abstracting of 563 high school books for the National Association of Manufacturers. Dr. Wade said he did not know how many of the books surveyed by the Association were in use in the classrooms here.

Investigating committees will consist of heads of departments and teachers expert in their field, who will also consider the reports of the original committees that approved the books when they were first placed in the classrooms. The committees will be asked to report on each book as a whole and, in addition, to cite paragraphs or statements that might be considered improper for school use.

If the books are found to be un-American or subversive in any way, they may be barred from the school system, Dr. Wade said, recalling that three Italian textbooks had been withdrawn from classrooms within the last few months because of the laudatory comments in them about Fascism.

The Acting Superintendent declared, however, that the survey would not be an investigation of all the social study textbooks used in the schools here, but only those that have been attacked by Dr. Robey.

Five Model Defense Bills Studied by N. Y. Legislators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26—The State's defense problems, a dash of politics and alleged incitement of intolerance in the war emergency, was the mixture in the legislative hopper here today, with committee consideration of the five "model" defense bills on which a hearing was held yesterday.

The forum by the Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation found both branches of organized labor joined against the measures under consideration which were drafted at a federal-state conference on law enforcement problems of national defense in Washington last year. These lead off with the Thompson antisabotage bill, which permits closing of streets and highways around defense plants, with a felony penalty of up to 10 years' imprisonment or a $10,000 fine, or both, in a sabotage conviction.

Thomas J. Lyons, President of the State Federation of Labor, and Gustave A. Strebel, President of the State Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, were agreed in criticism that such undertaking meant a "blackout" of freedom. In this view, adequate statutes already exist to govern "all acts of sabotage." The prosecution of saboteurs is a Federal jurisdiction, no local legislation can solve the problem, which is properly a task for Congress, and the entire list of bills furnishes an anti-union weapon for reactionary forces.

Spokesmen in support of the measures as contributing to national unity were Hubert R. Gallagher, Secretary of the Federal-State Conference of Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense; Allen Moore, counsel of the National Defense Commission's Division on State and Local Cooperation; Edmund F. N. Uthe, Head of the Association of Towns, and William J. Matthews of the Institute of Makers of Explosive Goods.

The political fuel came in a bill sponsored by Republicans to bar state officers from activity for gain "on the side," with its immediate target Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti for allegedly high-priced counsel services to the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers in its recent negotiations with the Department of Justice. Mr. Poletti, who is high on the list of Democratic possibilities for the New York governorship next year, as well as for this year's New York Mayoralty contest, made instant defense of his extra-curricular activity but suggested that the Legislature extend the scope of the bill "to all persons holding elective and appointive positions in the State."

Meanwhile the charge of promoting racial discord had been brought against Justice Herbert A. O'Brien, of the New York City Domestic Relations Bench, in a resolution asking inquiry into his conduct by the Appellate Division of the Second Department.

Indiana Law Guards Reporters' News Sources

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 26 (AP)—Gov. Henry F. Schricker signed into law yesterday a measure protecting newsmen from being forced to disclose sources of information.

Wide World

William Allen White
Editor Emporia (Kan.) Gazette who favors full aid to Britain.

Dr. Hu Shih
Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

Wendell L. Willkie
G. O. P. Presidential candidate who says Britain must have United States aid.

Willkie and White Agree U. S. Must Abandon Insular Position

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—A future world unthreatened by recurring wars, economic friction, and bitterness will not be possible unless the United States drops its selfish isolationist role, according to Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential candidate in the last election, and William Allen White, Editor of the Emporia (Kansas) Gazette and formerly head of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, at the Churchman, Protestant Episcopal publication, at the Astor Hotel here last night. The dinner was in honor of Mr. White, who received the publication's annual award for his work in promoting good will among all peoples.

Mr. White declared the only way the United States could avoid war now was to help Britain immediately. When the war has ended, he said, the United States should avoid "the Pyrrhic victory" of helping to impose a punitive peace.

"We must try to help the free democracies," he said, "to set up a world system in which no nation can feel with any reason that it is denied those raw materials, those basic sources of national growth, whether they be harbors or metals or the right to trade freely upon the oceans of the world; those raw materials which are necessary to maintain a competent civilization of self-respecting citizens.

Mr. White declared that the first task facing the United States was to find a way to "express the democratic will quickly, implement it wisely and direct it with skill and courage."

"We must, if we survive with our liberty in the United States, invent other democratic weapons," he continued. "We shall need, as we have never needed before, to be heard as citizens."

Mr. Willkie, who arrived at La Guardia Airport from Indiana just before the dinner, spoke extemporaneously. He characterized as the real "Battle of America" the effort to uproot isolationism from national thought.

"We cannot preserve the American way unless we preserve also the British way, the Chinese way, the Norwegian way, and the way of other free peoples," he declared.

Other speakers at the dinner were Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States; the Rt. Rev. D. Theodore A. Ludlow, Suffragan Bishop of Newark; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, formerly Minister to Norway; Clarence J. Streit, author of "Union Now," and Clark M. Eichelberger, Executive Director of the Committee to defend America by Aiding the Allies.

N. Y. Teachers Get Support In Fight Against Union Ouster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The New York College Teachers Union today had received the pledged support of 34 college educators and 22 teachers' unions in its struggle against the attempt of the American Federation of Teachers Executive Council to revoke its charter, Dr. Robert K. Speer, President of the union, announced.

The union also announced it had received trade union support in its effort to refuse the Rapp-Coudert Legislative Committee's demand that it hand over its membership lists. Officers of Local 537 refused to turn over the list last week, charging that the request was a violation of the union's constitutional rights.

The union will participate under protest in the national referendum called by the American Federation of Teachers for next month to determine whether the New York Teachers Union and the New York College Teachers Union should have their charters revoked. "We have full confidence," Dr. Speer declared, "that the membership of the A. F. T., will reject the Council's attempt to split the organization."

Fifteen educators, members of the American Federation of Teachers, yesterday reaffirmed their stand in support of Local 537, asserting that the A. F. T. council should devote itself to promoting educational and trade union work even as the New York locals had done.

Among those signing the statement were Helen Lynd, Sarah Lawrence College; Franz Boas, Horace Friess, James Gutmann and Walter Rautenstrauch, Columbia University; Dwight Chapman, Bennington College; William Gellerman, Northwestern University; Winifred Smith, Vassar College; Oliver W. Larkin, and Hulda R. McGarvey, Smith College.

Nineteen other college educators, also members of the A. F. T., said in support of the College Teachers local that they considered the A. F. T. decision "unjust and prejudicial to labor and education."

1,400 Cars to Carry Guard Unit to Texas

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—A caravan of Army trucks 60 miles long will transport more than 10,500 men of the 45th Division from Fort Sill, Okla., to their new station at Camp Barkeley near Abilene, Texas, on Feb. 28, the War Department announced today.

More than 1,400 vehicles will be used in the 223-mile trip, which will be made in one day. The 45th is a National Guard division of troops from Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado.

U. S. Can Have More Bases—If Needed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Automatic transfer of eight British Atlantic, Caribbean and South American possessions to a United States protectorate in the event of emergency is provided for in the Anglo-American destroyer-base deal of last summer, it became apparent today.

This evidence of the extent to which current Anglo-American cooperation and understanding has gone was provided in a Navy Department report on the destroyer-base deal, which declared the United States could assume military control and conduct military operations in any part of Bermuda if necessary for the protection of the new American base there.

Representative Carl D. Vinson, (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, in explaining the Department's report on Bermuda to the House, declared that similar agreements applied to the other seven bases at Newfoundland, Trinidad, Jamaica, British Guiana, the Bahamas, Antigua and St. Lucia.

Practical Solution

Although the question was not raised, it is assumed here that the United States will be judge of what constitutes an emergency, thus assuring full American control in the event of serious trouble without any further formalities.

A particularly important feature of the Anglo-American understanding, according to military and diplomatic strategists here, is that application of the agreement to British Guiana would give the United States a sizeable piece of territory on the South American mainland.

Great Bargain

Other features of the destroyer-base deal permit the United States to acquire additional defense areas on a similar 99-year lease arrangement if this is deemed necessary by Washington. American Naval authorities are also given the right to use waters near the bases and to use highway and existing naval facilities in the territories on the same basis as British authorities.

The cheapness with which this country is getting its great new ring of protective bases was pointed out by Representative Vinson who said the cost of all private land to be purchased would be about $2,000,000. He said the bases would cover 63,772 acres, 12,392 being under Navy jurisdiction and 51,380 falling to the Army.

Doctors Oppose Hoover Plan For Feeding Nazi Victims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Thirty five prominent physicians in New York, Chicago, Boston, and other cities today had denounced the proposal of Herbert Hoover for feeding the conquered nations of Europe as a device which would only postpone the day of liberation for the oppressed. The physicians declared themselves "unalterably opposed" to the feeding effort in a statement dispatched to President Roosevelt.

The statement, sent from the Harkness Pavilion of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, was made public yesterday by Dr. William Barclay Parsons, Associate Professor of Surgery, Columbia University; Dr. Benjamin P. Watson, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Columbia University; Dr. Philip D. Wilson, Surgeon-in-Chief, Hospital for Special Surgery, and Dr. Malcolm Goodridge.

Roosevelt Goes to See Woollcott in Play

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt made one of his rare visits to the theater last night to see his friend, Alexander Woollcott, in "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Mr. Woollcott is a guest at the White House.

The President was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and a party of friends, including Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury.

Since becoming President Mr. Roosevelt has attended the theater only twice before, except for charity performances or other special occasions. Then he went to see Walter Huston, in "Dodsworth" and "Knickerbocker Holiday."

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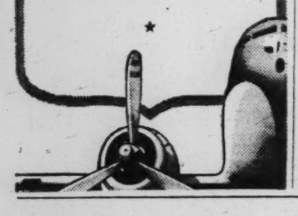

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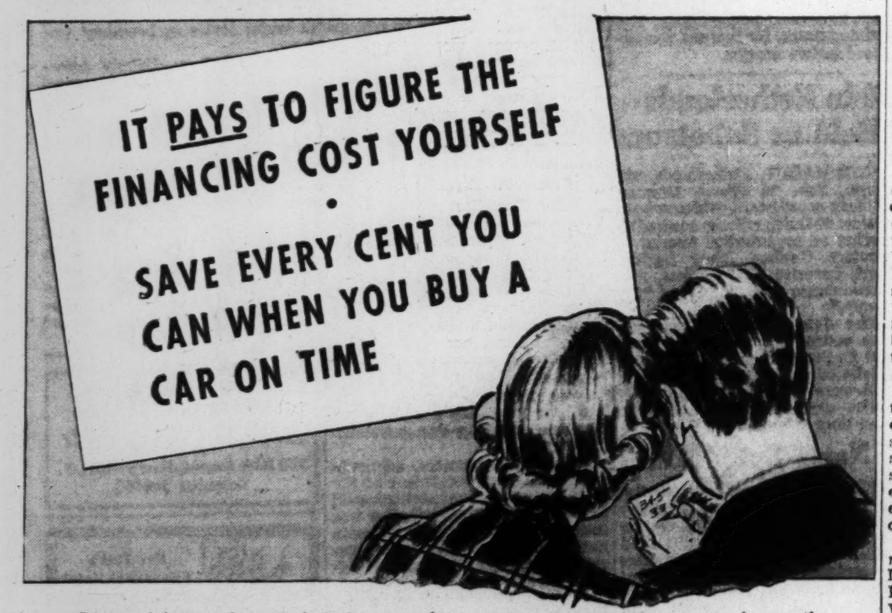

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Exit Glamour—Business Men Best Spies

Espionage isn't what it used to be. The changing character of this war-time "profession" is discussed by an Associated Press war correspondent, in the second of three articles.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Mata Haris of this war have taken a back seat behind plain John Businessman, ace espionage agent of 1941.

For it takes more than good looks and intelligence to cross frontiers in Europe today. One businessman with no charm at all, but with business abroad, is worth far more to European intelligence services than a bevy of beauties.

Which is why counter espionage officials of neutral governments say they believe Britain now has a big edge on Germany in military information.

Britain's trade empire is paying dividends with perhaps the world's most active, and underpaid, spies—businessmen, manufacturers, technicians and industrialists of many countries whose prewar income was based on trade with British firms.

War or no war, those men travel. War needs their intelligence and war machines are made of what they have to sell. No matter how tight a frontier may be "sealed," the man who has what the government behind that frontier wants will always be able to pass.

Eventually he comes back out again. Then he may go directly to a British (or German) friend—perhaps a diplomat, perhaps a businessman, perhaps just a social acquaintance.

Used by All Belligerents

He tells of industrial bottlenecks in war production in the country he visited, of the factory striving to widen that bottleneck. Perhaps he's surprised and perhaps he isn't when he reads in his paper a few days later that the same factory has been bombed.

All belligerents use these commercial spies to the fullest possible extent. Some even start off their business trips with special missions, a fact which their hosts frequently guess. Some come back with false information hung around their necks by hosts who fully expect them to report to the enemy.

Here's an example of how they work—fictitious, but in a pattern familiar to commercial attachés and government agents:

Blindspot on the bombing map, we'll say, is the town of Rolm, 40 miles east of the junction of the Dutch and Belgian frontiers. The German industrial directory tells the British what factories are in or near the town, what they are equipped to make and how big they are. It does not tell them what they're now making, nor does it say what troops are in Rolm.

Director a Fumble

The German industrial directory was somebody's fumble in Berlin and a boon to the RAF. It comes out every year and the 1940 edition appeared as usual, giving, with typical German thoroughness, even the new locations to which certain key factories had been transferred. Bombs followed. The industrial directory was not published this year.

On with the example. London sends word to all commercial agents, businessmen and British official representatives abroad that they want to know what is going on in Rolm where there's a glass company, a steel mill, a firm making frames for racing bicycles and a soap factory.

A British commercial agent in Madrid may be a resident Englishman selling business insurance to Spanish companies. He has a wide acquaintance and he has means of meeting the Spanish distributing agents for the Rolm Glass Company's hotel table glasses.

Perhaps he meets them himself, perhaps he delegates the job to a Spanish hotel owner who may be viewed by the distributors as a customer. Perhaps the distributors have visited Rolm recently and if not, then certainly a Rolm salesman has been calling. Germany needs foreign exchange.

The salesman, while explaining the delay in filling orders, may happen to mention that the factory's warehouses have been used by the military to store military equipment or to house troops.

Danube barge makers in Yugoslavia get their steel from Germany. The heads of the firm visit Germany on buying expeditions and talk to the owners of the little Rolm plant where plate steel is made.

Swiss chemists from idle Swiss factories are sent to Germany by their firms to study German methods of making soap out of coal or other materials in order to keep the Swiss factory busy filling German orders.

Information in Invoices

Portuguese bicycle dealers buy most of their bicycle frames where they can, for there's little iron in Portugal and the shipments from the United States and Britain are rare these days. They may go to Rolm, too.

"It sounds like luck," said a commercial man who outlined the picture, "but it isn't. Business crosses frontiers and with it goes espionage."

He estimated that at least half the information handled by military intelligence in London came from commercial sources or through commercial channels.

Commerce provides a way to get the information out even when there are no individuals crossing the frontiers. Mails go through and the strictest censorship cannot hope to cope with the vast quantity of commercial data contained in the mails.

An order, an invoice, even the goods themselves may be used to convey military information with or without the knowledge of the shipper. The arrival of 10 cases of camera lenses in Switzerland addressed to an innocent Swiss dealer might tell a British customer of the shop that 10 German air squadrons were based in a Netherlands coast port.

Code Danger Seen In 'Love and XXX'

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 25

British sailors no longer may sign letters to their girl friends with the traditional "love and x x x."

Regulations ban the crosses on the grounds they might be employed by spies for code messages.

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'But this is England'

International

Princess Elizabeth and Queen Elizabeth
A new informal photograph

With the People

The woman who is Queen and the young girl,
Heir to the throne, are standing with the people.
The people are with the woman who is Queen
And the young girl. These two are helping all
The women and the girls throughout the land
To become queens, to rise beyond themselves.

The enemy came here again last night.
But this is England, never to be taken
Out of our English hands. Do they not know?

A little while ago the King went forth
To visit a bombarded area.
Before their cottage doors and by the chairs
Left strangely empty, those who were still there
Exclaimed with warm and genuine simplicity,
"Your Majesty, you are a great King."
And the King replied, "You are a great People."

The King is with the people, and the Queen
And the young girl are with the people too.
The streets of London town during the night
Were all ablaze, but everybody worked.
They put out all the fires. They will again.
An enemy with sense would know that England
Is never to be snatched from English hands.

Pearl Strachan

Greeks Now Take the War To the Italians in the Air

WITH THE GREEK ARMY ON ALBANIAN FRONT, Feb. 26 (AP)—After a winter of careful preparation, Greek air fighters, helped by the British RAF, today are challenging Premier Mussolini's aerial armada for control of the skies over Albania.

Once the Greeks sent one or two planes on a bombing raid. Today 40 Greek craft in one formation will bomb the Italian front lines.

More substantial comfort for Italian soldiers in Albania possibly have been printed letters from Premier Mussolini assuring them that "at the first opportunity I shall be among you," dispatches from the front today quoted Fascist prisoners as saying.

Meanwhile, with ground forces on every sector struggling under torrential rains, the battle for air mastery has become the outstanding feature of the campaign.

Italian bombers no longer roam unmolested for hours at a time over the battlefront. They are challenged at every turn by Greek and British fighters.

Their battles are fought in probably the most spectacular setting known. Disaster awaits the loser on the jagged mountains below, where forced landings are almost impossible.

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British See Nazis Ready for Bulgar Move

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The British Government said today that "all information suggests that the German preparations for an occupation of Bulgaria are now far advanced."

Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, told the Commons that the British Minister at Sofia had been "given discretion to arrange for the departure of the staff of the British Institute when he considered the circumstances made it desirable to do so."

"I assume he has now exercised this discretion, but he has been asked by telegraph to report," Mr. Butler said.

The Undersecretary did not reply when Mr. Frederick S. Cocks, Laborite, asked: "Has the Bulgarian Government been informed that unless they are prepared to defend their independence by force they will be regarded as a hostile country and that communications will be bombed?"

The British Institute closed its doors Feb. 22 when members of the German Army General Staff arrived in Sofia wearing civilian clothes.

[In Sofia many rumors—all unconfirmed—were heard to the effect that German forces already had crossed from Rumania into Bulgaria at several points. However, foreign military observers in touch with German bases in Rumania said they were informed that the rumors were baseless.]

Turk Ties Affirmed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Turkey reassured the United States yesterday that its ties to Great Britain and Greece were unweakened by its new nonaggression pact with Bulgaria or threatening German moves in the Balkans.

Some uncertainty still existed in diplomatic quarters, however, as to whether Turkey would fight only if attacked or would lend active support to the British and Greeks if German troops used Bulgaria as the base for an attack on Greece.

The assurances on Turkey's position were given at a conference of the Turkish Ambassador, Mehmet Munir Ertegun, with Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State.

It was the Ambassador's first call on a high state department official in several months and apparently was occasioned by the increasing concern over Turkey's intentions in the threatening Balkan situation.

After the conference, Ambassador Ertegun told reporters that the Balkan situation was critical and that Turkey would "faithfully observe" its obligations to Britain and Greece. He asserted his country's general policy was unchanged by the new pact with Bulgaria.

Asked if he had emphasized this in his talk with Mr. Welles, the Ambassador said it was stressed on every occasion.

He would not, however, go beyond the words of the Turkish Foreign Minister, Shukru Saracoglu, and explain the latter's statement on Feb. 23 that Turkey "would be unable to remain indifferent to foreign activities that might occur in its security zone."

The nonaggression pact with Bulgaria, the Ambassador said, meant that Turkey and its neighbor had no aggressive intentions against each other but was not intended to give Germany a "green signal" to march through Bulgaria for an attack on Greece.

Vote in Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 25 (AP)—Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu today ordered all Rumanians over 21, excepting Jews, to vote March 2 on the question of their approval or disapproval of his government.

The ballot will be compulsory. Votes may be only "yes" or "no."

Detectives in Rome Watch Embassies; Police Recruited

ROME, Feb. 26 (AP)—Italian detectives yesterday required persons entering and leaving the United States Embassy to identify themselves, apparently as a part of increasing police vigilance toward foreigners.

The same action was taken at the former British Embassy, occupied by an American staff in charge of British interests.

Persons in other sections of the city, particularly in the vicinity of hotels occupied by German officials, are being halted frequently and ordered to show their papers.

A similar manifestation occurred last week at the American Church of St. Paul when uniformed police and plain clothesmen demanded to see the passports of members of the choir just as services were about to begin. The police were persuaded to leave, however, on the grounds that such an examination would break up the communion service. The pastor of the church is the Rev. H. Gruber Wolff, formerly of Boston, Mass., who came to Rome recently from Dresden, Germany.

Only last night the Official Gazette published a decree authorizing emergency enrollment of 3,500 additional police agents. The training course for recruits was reduced to two months.

40 in Netherlands Held as Saboteurs

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, via Berlin, Feb. 26 (AP)—A German military court heard evidence here against 40 Dutch citizens accused of leading an organization formed to sabotage German Army institutions, terrorize Nazi soldiers, and communicate information to "the enemy."

The defendants were charged with endangering the Netherlands and its population, but no further details of the organization or the trial were disclosed.

The organization was said to have been "dissolved."

Norse Spies Lose

BERGEN, Norway, via Berlin, Feb. 26 (AP)—A German military court sentenced 10 Norwegians to capital punishment and imposed prison sentences on seven others for espionage activities in behalf of Britain.

An official announcement said the leader of the group used radio apparatus to transmit to England great quantities of data, including 80 military reports.

Soviet Faces Record Budget; Vice-Commissars Appointed

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (AP) — The Council of Peoples Commissars appointed eight Vice-Commissars for new sections of the Internal Affairs and State Security Departments today as the Supreme Soviet debated a record budget which allotted one third of the expenditures to national defense.

Five new Vice-Commissars for Internal Affairs are headed by Lawrence Beriya, Commissar of that Department, three for State Security, among which the old NKVD (secret political police) has been divided, are headed by Mr. Vsevolod, State Security Commissar.

The budget, announced yesterday at a joint session of the Houses, proposed expenditures of 215,400,000,000 rubles—of which 70,900,000,000 would go to defense. Total expenditures reported for 1940 were 172,000,000,000 rubles, including 57,066,000,000 for defense.

[In foreign trade, the ruble has a nominal value of 19 cents, but special conditions surrounding its purchase power make accurate conversion into dollars impossible.]

Finance Commissar A. G. Zvereff declared the estimated 1941 income tax yield of 14,000,000,000 rubles would be supplemented by increases in the tax on farm income. The rate, which has been 3 per cent, would be raised 4 to 8 per cent.

Mr. Zvereff reaffirmed that the Soviet's policy was one of neutrality, but added:

"Beyond our frontiers, a second imperialist war is raging. Our people are not in the war—thanks to our Stalin."

He said events outside the Soviet frontiers could not be disregarded and "compel our State to do everything to strengthen the defensive power of the Socialist fatherland."

Paris Styles Go Masculine

PARIS, via Berlin, delayed, Feb. 20 (AP)—New suits in today's fashion parade were finished with masculine precision, but a saving feminine touch was introduced by organdy blouses with frilled fronts and field flower bouquets for mannish lapels.

Closely-fitted redingotes in patterned wools and silks, fine-striped wools and pencil-striped dark fabrics were among the collections. One house featured tailored silk suits in checked surah and double breasted models with horizontal stripes.

Loose backs in moderately flared coats were shown in plain wool, some in three-quarter or shorter lengths.

Day dresses in plain and printed crepes had full skirts shirred to hip yokes. Some were trimmed with linen, while others called for linen boleros with paillettes.

White pique trimmed frocks and coats, and made sailor hats.

For young girls, there were checked silk dresses to be worn with linen redingotes and bolero suits of checked wools embroidered with white soutache.

Silhouettes reflected the masculine line above the hips. Shoulders were natural and waists slim, and slim hips were emphasized.

Skirts were slightly longer than last season's with those of suits flaring moderately.

U. S. Bars Baltic Ships to Russia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Soviet Russia was reported Feb. 24 to have failed in renewed efforts to gain possession of more than a dozen Baltic merchant ships held in American ports—a major point of friction between Washington and Moscow.

Authoritative sources indicated the government had no intention of ordering release of the vessels which have been tied up in this country since the three small Baltic states came under Russian domination last summer.

Difficulties between the United States and Russia resulting from American export restrictions also appeared to be little altered after another long conference by officials yesterday.

Constantine Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador, spent more than an hour with Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, in a conference which was described as a continuation of the conversations in progress for several months.

It was their first talk since the United States a month ago lifted the "moral embargo" against shipments of airplanes and aviation gasoline to Russia.

Since this "friendly gesture" Russian orders for equipment of various kinds in the United States were said to have remained "frozen" by export control restrictions.

These restrictions also have been extended to include oil drilling and refining machinery which Russia had been importing from here for development of her own petroleum industry.

Authoritative sources, acknowledging Russian resentment at the increasing export restrictions, said the Government nevertheless was seeking in good faith to maintain normal trade relations with Russia, this country's best non-belligerent customer last year.

Californian Relief For British Speeded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—To speed up effective financial aid to relieve distress in Great Britain, the former Committee for the Allied Relief Fund operating in northern California has liquidated its association with that group and gone over intact as the Finance Committee of the British War Relief Association, according to an announcement made here by William W. Crocker, President of the Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco, who is Chairman of the Committee.

"As the Finance Committee of the British War Relief Association," Mr. Crocker said, "we are charged with the very responsibility of raising urgently needed funds to alleviate the suffering of thousands of sick, wounded, and homeless civilians as well as helpless children. To raise these funds we are calling on the people of Northern California for generous contributions."

Water Levels Control On Boundary Sought

ST PAUL, Minn., Feb. 26 (AP)—With approximately 50 representatives of Federal, state and provincial governments, conservation and industrial interests ready to testify, the International Joint Commission on international boundary waters is tackling the intricate question of water levels of streams and lakes along the Canadian boundary at a hearing here.

Charles Stewart of Ottawa, Chairman, said it was the hope of the Commission to obtain evidence on which to base equitable regulations for determining control of water levels in boundary waters.

Chester Wilson, Deputy Attorney General for Minnesota, urged adoption of at least some preliminary measures that would relieve the extremes of high and low levels resulting from artificial control by dams.

Mr. Wilson asserted that a range of 16.68 feet has been measured by Government engineers at the Namakan reservoir because of artificial control. Extremes of high and low levels, he said, were detrimental to wild life, conservation projects, and destructive to property, particularly sudden changes in water levels.

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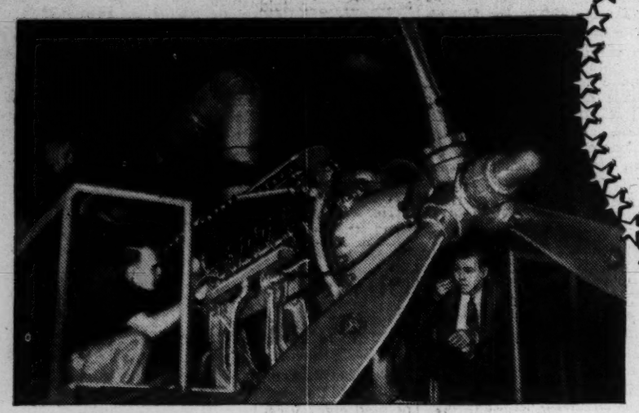
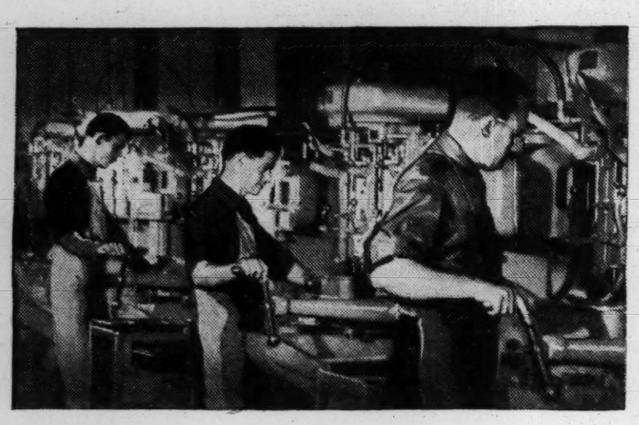
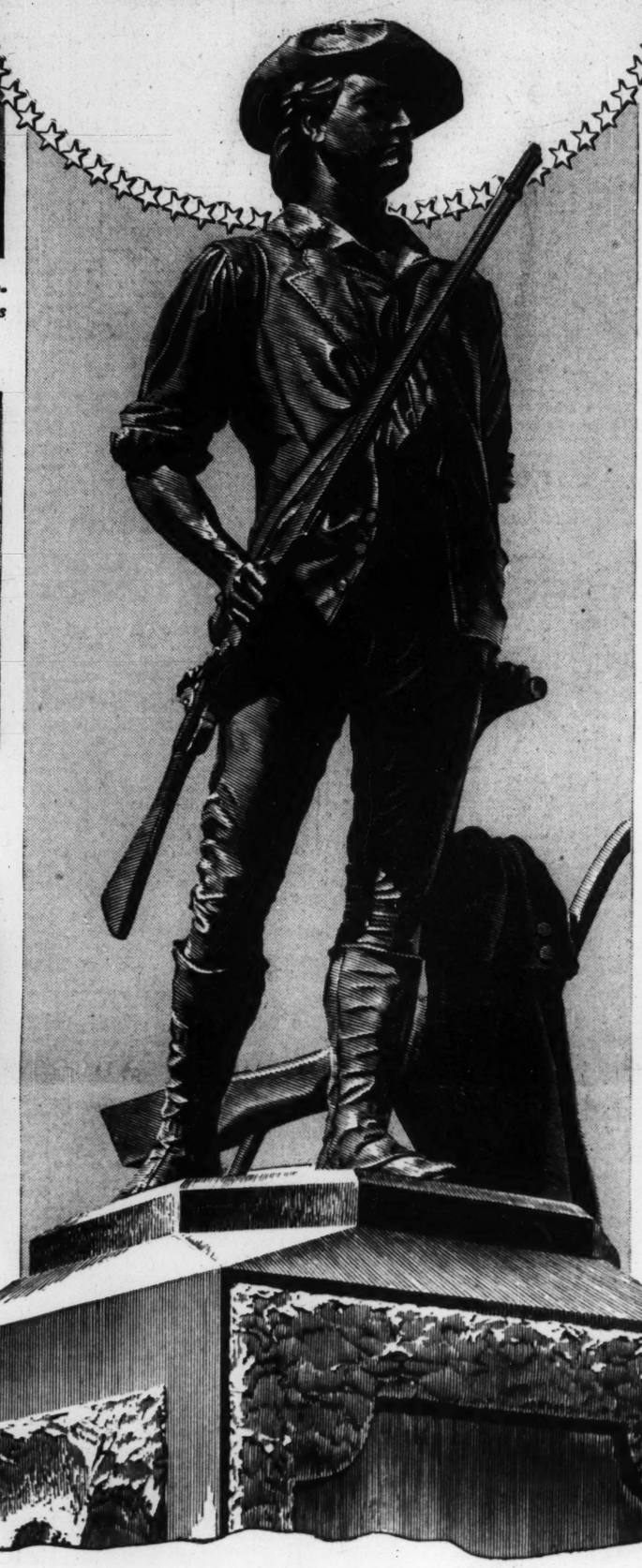


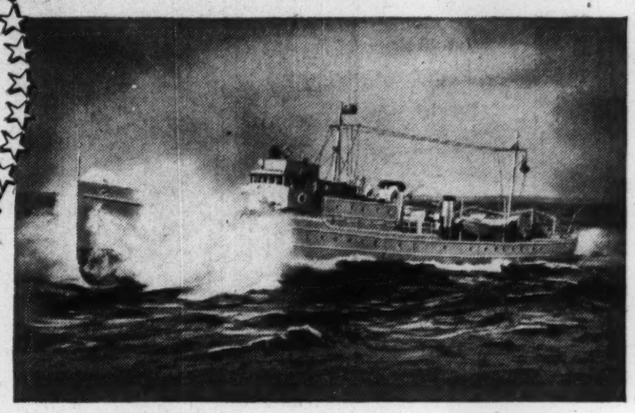
AIRCRAFT ENGINES — *Present capacity for the mighty Allison aircraft engine is about 350 a month. Further expansion of facilities is aimed at three times that volume by the end of the year.*



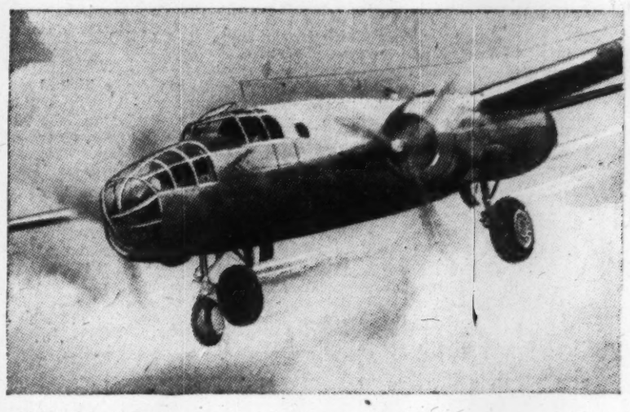
MACHINE GUNS — *The resources and skilled knowledge of four GM divisions have been pooled for the volume production of machine guns. Parts are already being manufactured even while additional production machinery is being made ready.*

MILITARY TRUCKS — *In increasing quantities military trucks are now moving out of Chevrolet plants to fill orders for both the United States and the British Governments.*

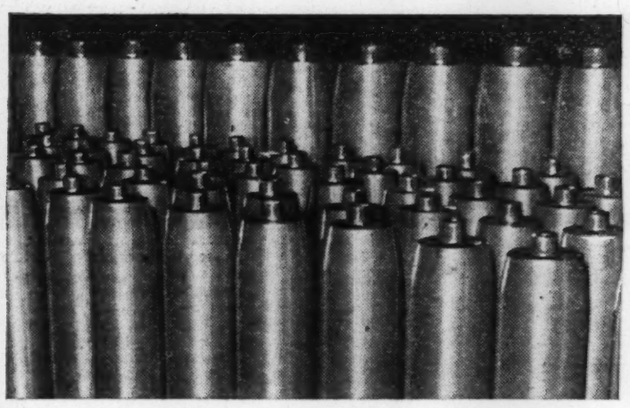




DIESEL ENGINES — *GM Diesel engines for submarines and other naval units have been favorably known to the Navy for years and are now being turned out by augmented production facilities in pace with the ship-building program.*



BOMBER PARTS — *A program calling for the manufacture of parts and sub-assemblies for 100 twin-engine bombers monthly is under way by Fisher Body Division. These are for assembly by North American Aviation, Inc.*



SHELLS — *Special machinery for forging and machining shells will soon be completed and ready at the new General Motors Forge Plant of Olds Motor Works Division. Production will start in May.*

THE foremost duty pressing upon Americans today is to speed the defense of our country.

At no fewer than 35 different factories throughout the nation General Motors is already driving ahead on production assignments under the national program.

Where the type of product permitted, tools and buildings already available have been adapted to defense production; elsewhere, needed plant expansion is being rushed, or whole new factories are being built.

The brains and skills of our engineers and production staffs, our "know how" in volume manufacture, are unstintedly focused on America's No. 1 job.

Nor are we forgetting that in its full sweep adequate defense embraces more than weapons of war, and needs to include safeguarding the jobs and hopes of our people and the industrial strength of the nation, on which the welfare of all America depends.

So along with the main task—on drawing board, in laboratory and on the production lines, we are working to conserve, as a part of defense also, the things that make America worth fighting for.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.
Chairman

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Orient Tension Easing, Japan Seen Biding Time

TOKYO, Feb. 26 (AP)—Impartial neutral observers have expressed belief that, irrespective of surface indications, tension is easing in the Far East, with Japan likely to mark time and attempt no movement southward until the war situation in Europe is clarified somewhat.

Despite this belief, the reiterated suggestions of the United States and Britain that their nationals depart from the Orient still stand. The U. S. Liner President Coolidge and other ships, including Japanese vessels, are sailing heavily loaded with women and children returning to the United States.

The official transcript of a statement before a Diet Committee by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka quoted him as saying, in response to an interpellation about Japanese immigration, "Oceania is not comparable with the United States as a place for immigration, but we must be satisfied."

Koh Ishii, spokesman of the Cabinet Board of Information, declared Mr. Matsuoka never had said "the white race should leave Oceania to the Asiatics."

Official Transcript Quoted

Mr. Ishii said the official transcript closely paralleled an account in the newspaper Hochi, which quoted Mr. Matsuoka as follows:

"It is a matter for regret that Japan has no immigration policy in Oceania at present. I believe Oceania is fit for Japanese and Asiatic immigration. I think Japan should negotiate with the United States and European powers for immigration of Japanese to these areas."

Other papers did not carry comment on the matter.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, who is still confined to his home, issued the following response to a written interpellation filed by Yukio Ozaki, Liberalist leader and former Minister of Justice, regarding relations between Japan and the United States:

"The Government is not pessimistic concerning future Japanese diplomacy toward the United States. Nothing shall daunt the Government in its fight in the cause of justice, but on the other hand it is trying its utmost to see that there is real understanding regarding the real intentions of Japan."

Commerce Minister Questioned

There has been press criticism of Premier Konoye's absence from the Diet during recent days.

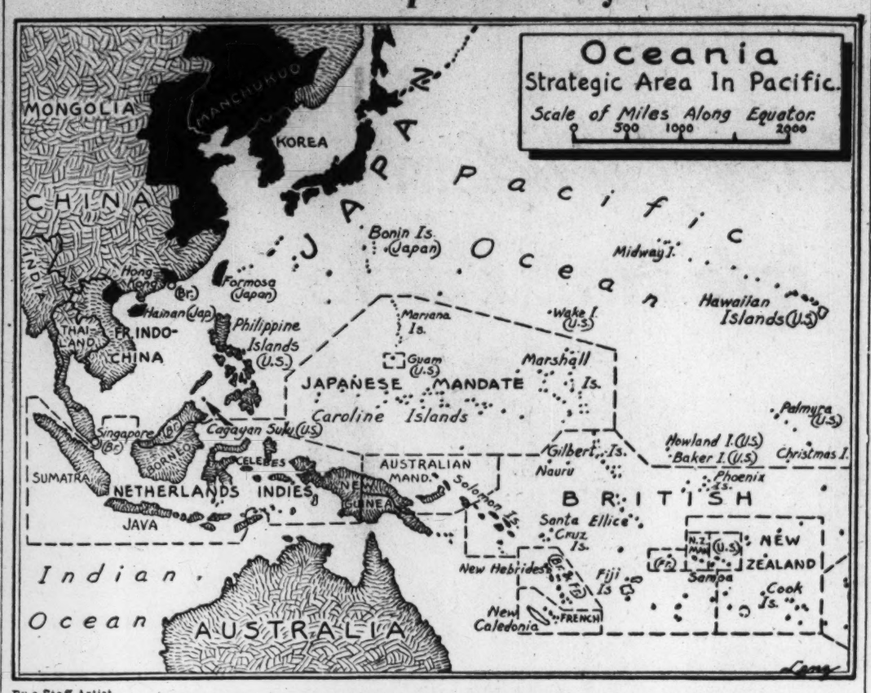
Minister of Commerce Ichizo Kobayashi was a target of pointed questioning in the Diet by Ryo Koyama, whereupon the former denied charges of evading taxes and disclosing state secrets.

Mr. Koyama also asked the Minister:

"What is your view of the present controlled economy and the planned economy henceforth? Would you admit the present scheme and that which is coming into operation have an element of Communism?"

The reply was: "I do not regard either as communistic although I heard them criticized as such," and he added that sometimes there was a feeling that the plan "may be going too far, however."

Oceania: A Japanese Objective?



By a Staff Artist

Area in Pacific Eyed by Japan

There seems to be some doubt whether Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka actually said "The white race should leave Oceania to the Asiatics." But there is no doubt whatever that Japan would like to have this indefinitely defined area of islands in the Pacific as a place of immigration.

Americans Leave

SHANGHAI, Feb. 26 (AP)—The liner President Coolidge sailed today with 800 Americans, homeward bound from the Philippines, Hong Kong and Chinese points.

Two hundred, including many missionaries from North Central China, boarded the ship here in compliance with U. S. State Department suggestions to leave the Far East.

Two hundred more are to be picked up at Kobe and Yokohama, Japan.

'Let's Get Back To the U. S. A.'

SAG HARBOR, N. Y. (AP)—After one day under a dictatorship, 450 students at the Pierson elementary and high school voted unanimously "lets get back to the U. S. A."

For six hours on Feb. 21, they were forced to wash dishes, scrub floors, forgo free speech and in general kowtow to the whims and fancies of "Dictator" E. Raymond Schneible and a squad of "storm troopers."

Curls, rouge and lipstick and fingernail polish were banned among girls; boys were denied the right of assembly and were clapped into "concentration camps" for so much as appearing without a necktie.

It was a demonstration conceived by Mr. Schneible, Principal of the School, to conclude the school's observance of Bill of Rights Week.

The experiment included the planting of "secret police" in classrooms and on the campus to ferret out "enemies of the state." Before it was over 200 offenders were "arrested" for various crimes. Even the "Dictator's" daughter, Nancy, was convicted without trial for playing cards with two friends.

No mercy was shown in the mythical totalitarian state of "Me-Tamia" (Me Tame You) during the day, and the bell closing school was never more welcome.

The principal hailed the scheme as "eminently successful in teaching our young how precious their liberty is."

Pinch of British Blockade Is Declared Nipping Reich

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Britain's blockade of Germany is "fully as effective" now as it was before the Nazi invasion of the low countries last spring, according to economic warfare experts.

Supplies of the occupied nations have been exhausted, say these British informants, and Germany "already is feeling a pinch in oil, cotton, copper, rubber and nickel, despite a major leak through Japan."

An increasing amount of products "of small bulk, but high value," these sources said, is passing through Japan from South America and the United States, across the Yellow Sea to Port Arthur and Dairen, and thence by rail through Manchukuo to the junction with the Trans-Siberian Railway at Chita.

The leak has been swelled, they declared, by exports of United States manufactures from the Philippines to Japan.

"These, for various reasons, do not come under United States licensing restrictions," the economists said.

They declared the powerful Japanese Mitsui and Mitsubishi shipping companies "handle the bulk of this trade for German agents."

Germany's economic position was described as "steadily worsening."

"Masses of industrial materials were sent into Germany from conquered countries last summer when the High Command believed the war was nearly over," one expert said.

"Now Germany is faced with the problem: shall the materials be returned to the countries and the people put to work, or shall it be sent to Poland or some relatively safe area for use in new factories?"

Either course would be helpful to Britain, he indicated.

Movement of the materials would involve an immense transport problem at a time when transport is needed for the military. If they are sent into Poland, the expert said, whole towns in heavily-industrialized northern France and Belgium would be left idle.

Germany, it was indicated, at present is relying almost wholly upon Rumanian oil and gasoline and synthetic substitutes.

The experts said, however, they did not believe any shortage of oil would halt German plans for offensive action against the British Isles this spring.

"Indeed, that shortage probably will spur them on," said one. "They will feel the pinch in the fall much harder than now, and we know they are feeling it already."

Surprisingly, coal was named as one commodity in which Germany is "short." The Germans formerly imported Belgian, British and French coal by cheap water routes.

"These shipments are, of course, cut off, and the Germans have rationed coal heavily to save rail and road transport," an expert asserted. "Even German-mined coal has been rationed."

Peace Terms in Indo-China

TOKYO, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Tokyo Peace Conference in which Japan is mediating in Thailand's conflict with French Indo-China "has entered into the most delicate stage" since the Japanese Government two days ago submitted "what is regarded as its final mediation plan," the newspaper Asahi said today.

The plan, according to outlines appearing in the press, calls for the cession of three considerable tracts along the Mekong River by Indo-China to Thailand. Thailand asserts the land was taken from it by the French between 1893 and 1907.

Nothing is said of Thai concessions to Indo-China.

[Domei, the Japanese news agency, radiocast from Tokyo comment by the newspaper Kokumin, considered close to the Army, indicating that stronger measures were contemplated in the event that either of the principals turned down the Japanese plan.

"Peace in the Orient" hinges on their replies, Kokumin said, adding "it is understood that appropriate Japanese measures will be unavoidable" if they are not suitable.]

The newspapers, basing their outlines largely on dispatches datelined Vichy, said Japan called for Indo-China to give up:

1. Part of the northern Province of Laos including Luang Prabang, which Thailand lost in 1904.
2. A section of Cambodia in the south which Thailand lost in 1904 (including the regions of Battambang, Sisophon and Siemreap—also the famous ruins of Angkor).
3. A section of Laos which Thailand lost to the French in 1893 (mostly along the Mekong River).

American Aviators Feted in Monterrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Three days of festivities were arranged here for the entertainment of the Sportsman Pilots Association members who flew from San Antonio. On a blue, windless day, the small planes appeared, one by one, over the landing field at the Military City.

Military, city and State authorities were on hand to greet the flying civilians. The Military State Band played for their benefit and banquets, dances, tours, shopping trips and a visit to picturesque near-by Saltillo, center of the serape-making industry, followed.

This is the only Mexican city to be visited by the group.

'Miss' Names on Planes Miss Out All 'Round

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 26 (AP)—Two airplanes, one northbound and the other southbound, landed within 15 minutes of each other here on trips inaugurating Pennsylvania-Central service between Pittsburgh and Birmingham. Not until then was it discovered that both were named after the same city—Charleston, W. Va.

"That's a mistake in the paint shop," said Capt. J. H. Carmichael. "One of these planes—I don't know which one—is 'Miss Charleston' and the other is 'Miss Clarksburg.'"

Going to Australia? Willkie Hasn't Bid Yet

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie has been invited, officially, to visit the Commonwealth of Australia—but it's still a secret, as far as he's concerned.

Nazis Clamp Army Rule on Netherlands Area

AMSTERDAM, via Berlin, Feb. 26 (AP)—German authorities today imposed a military administration on the Province of North Holland because of strikes and riots in Amsterdam.

The strikers were ordered back to work by Thursday and were warned that imprisonment and even capital punishment might follow violations.

The proclamation was issued at The Hague by the German Military Commander, Gen. Friedrich Christian Christensen.

"I have taken over executive power for the Province of North Holland," he said, "in view of the present political situation."

The General ordered work in all public and private enterprises "be resumed to the fullest extent by Thursday morning."

Marching, meetings, and demonstrations as well as assembling on the streets were forbidden. Political parties of all the Netherlands were banned from activity in the North Holland Province. The wearing of uniforms or insignia of any kind was also banned.

Cases of violation of the order will be handled by military courts, General Christensen warned.

"Provoking strikes or laying down on work will be punishable by 15 years, so far as not more serious penal laws are violated," he said, "when infringement of laws occurs in connection with enterprises for the army, to which all vital industries belong, capital punishment may follow."

The General named Air Force Lieutenant Siburg to direct the martial administration in the Province.

The strike, which started among municipal workers, spread to private concerns. The demonstrations were part of a series which followed recent clashes in which various factions, including Dutch Nazis, were involved. The Germans blamed Jewish elements for the disturbances.

[More than a half dozen accounts of spreading friction among Netherlands citizens, Holland Nazis and German-occupying authorities have come out of the Netherlands since November.

As a result of riots against Netherlands Nazis on Feb. 10, some 50,000 Jews in Amsterdam were declared to be facing the immediate possibility of being segregated in a moated ghetto.

Street-fighting, anti-German demonstrations, accusations of sabotage, and charges of Jewish sentiment in Netherlands universities were among the factors mentioned in dispatches.]

Nazis Making Netherlands 'Economic Colony' of Reich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Nazi conquerors are transforming the Netherlands—one of the world's greatest trading nations before the war—into an "economic colony" of Nazi Germany, according to authoritative reports received in diplomatic quarters here.

Transfer of major Netherlands shipping activities to German ports, the reports stated, provide the latest advancement of Germany's plans to change the Netherlands from a liberal, free-trade "middleman" into a "directed economy" fitting into the Nazi "new order" scheme for Europe.

Storage, transshipment, financing and insurance facilities, which have made Rotterdam and Amsterdam two of the world's most active and prosperous ports, have now been shifted to Hamburg and Bremen, their German competitors, the reports said.

German occupation authorities already have established domination of Netherlands finance, industry and agriculture, the reports pointed out, by purchasing, requisitioning or assuming control over banks, factories and agriculture.

Severe Problems

Despite German efforts to make the Netherlands a "paying conquest," the reports state that the blockade, breakdown of normal industrial and shipping facilities, and other effects of the war were causing increasingly severe problems, particularly where the nation's food supply is concerned.

The Netherlands normally has been a large exporter of dairy products but a shortage of feedstuffs and fodder, formerly imported, has caused milk production to decline as much as 14 per cent.

Slaughter of animals, also resulting from the feedstuffs shortage, has forced the occupation authorities to cut the meat ration from one pound per week to one pound every ten days. Maximum prices have been set for most foodstuffs, which are already rationed.

A new and more severe rationing system for clothes and textiles was introduced Feb. 1.

Train Speed Reduced

Another conservation measure, to save wear and tear on railway equipment and iron and steel imports, forced the Netherlands railways to reduce the speed of electric trains from 120 to 100 kilometers, and steam trains from 100 to 80 kilometers an hour.

The Netherlands also have been faced with unemployment problems but Reichsminister Arthur Seyss-Inquart, who rules as Herr Hitler's lieutenant, has announced that Dutch unemployed have been reduced to 185,000. An estimated 80,000, Herr Seyss-Inquart reported, have found employment in Germany. Those who refuse to take such jobs are refused the small dole given unemployed.

To meet spring agricultural requirements, reports state, a new class of conscripts will be drafted for the labor service in the near future and will include all young men normally subject to call for military service.

Banting's Papers Found Intact After Air Crash

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Feb. 26 (AP) — Papers detailing Sir Frederick Banting's contribution to Britain's war effort were found intact yesterday in the snow drifts around the trans-Atlantic plane in which he was killed Feb. 21 while en route to England. Sir Frederick, who was co-discoverer of insulin, thus bequeathed, for others to carry out in practice, his secret project officially described as of "high national and scientific importance."

Joseph C. Mackey, pilot of the plane, was quoted by residents of Musgrave Harbor as declaring he had ordered Sir Frederick and two other men to "bail out" of the plane he was piloting, and that only after it crashed did he discover all three had been killed by remaining with him.

First Republican Wins In Democrats' Bailiwick

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 26 (AP)—The Republican candidate, attorney June C. Smith of Centralia, was elected to the Illinois Supreme Court in a special election in the normally Democratic second district.

It was the first time that a Republican had carried the judicial district, which covers a strip of 22 South Central counties.

Unofficial returns from 606 of 611 precincts gave him 75,782 votes to 55,514 for Circuit Judge Franklin R. Dove, the Democratic nominee.

Hitler's Invasion Plans Described

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Louis Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War, said yesterday that Adolf Hitler was known to have manufactured 700,000 British uniforms, an equal number of parachutes, and quantities of chrome and arsenic gases for an invasion of England.

The attack must be made soon, he said, since the United States "is now committed to the program of furnishing the production and the transportation to break the counter blockade of England."

Mr. Johnson, in an address prepared for the anniversary dinner of the Insurance Society of New York, said he believed that if England could hold out until the middle of next summer, "Hitler can never take the British Isles and can never win the war."

Mr. Johnson said he feared Russia's intentions more than "anything else in the world."

"Stalin, in my opinion, seeks to fertilize the soil of all the world for world revolution," he said. "I think he hopes that the hour will come when England is about ready to lick Germany, and that then before it can finally be done, Communism can step in and take Germany. To me, Communism is the greatest menace of all."

Wide Lottery Ring Investigation Asked

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26 (AP) — Acting United States Attorney George Mashank said here a Federal Grand Jury had been asked to investigate what he termed a lottery ring operating in about 40 cities in seven states.

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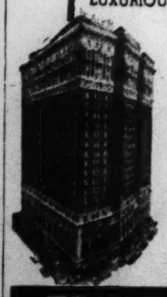

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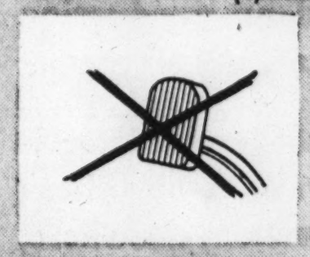

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Alert Swiss Guard Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—Although Switzerland, with its mixture of races and languages would appear to be particularly vulnerable to the propaganda tactics of the Nazis and other extremists, it has probably departed from its traditions less than any other European country.

A haven for political refugees from all nations and a country where one out of every seven Swiss men marries a foreign girl, who automatically becomes a Swiss citizen, the way would appear to be open for the disintegrating work of Nazi operators, yet the underground workers have had no conspicuous success here.

One reason why Switzerland has been able to maintain the freedom of her land and institutions and continue her tradition of tolerance to individuals and cultures is that the Swiss Government has not been weakly tolerant to forces which are hostile to tolerance itself, and which wish to destroy the Swiss democratic way.

German Nazis and Swiss pro-Nazi elements, the most dangerous of the extremists, have played out their entire bag of propaganda tricks and intrigue, but they have all been ineffective against Switzerland's strong policy in defense of freedom.

First impetus for government measures against Nazi agitators came from the people themselves. Mass meetings were held in Zurich and other cities as early as 1938, demanding that a dam be built against the flood of foreign propaganda which threatened the country. Newspapers took up the cry. Several Swiss papers were severely criticized by the majority of the press for carrying advertisements for the German propaganda magazine "Signal."

Democracy Aid Bill

The Federal Council was requested to pass a bill for the defense of democracy giving the government larger power in regulating propaganda activities as an emergency measure. The bill was passed. It was greeted with general approval. The Swiss leaders did not feel that totalitarian powers with their expert knowledge of mass psychology should be allowed to use Switzerland as a free field for their subversive activities.

Danger points began to appear. In January, 1938, a meeting between important industrialists and the Nazi leader, Georg Hoffmann, was arranged. This meeting has often been compared with the 1932 Düsseldorf meeting of Herr Hitler with Rhineland captains of industry, except that the outcome was different. The aim of the Zurich meeting, as of the Düsseldorf meeting, was to gain the financial support of the industrialists to break the power of the trade unions and to establish a totalitarian regime.

Though some important industrialists did contribute to Hoffmann's party, the most important Swiss firms, such as "Eisen und Stahlwerke E. Fischer," remained aloof. Herr Hoffmann has not yet succeeded in making himself the Adolf Hitler of Switzerland.

One of Switzerland's leading industrialists was deeply involved, though he did not want it to be publicly known. When the "Schaffhauser Bauer" published an article accusing him of supporting a movement against Swiss democracy and for the introduction of Nazi principles, he sued the writer for libel. The court decided that there were no grounds for libel charges since the accusation was based on facts.

Pro-Nazi Symptoms

A few "spontaneous" pro-Nazi symptoms were visible among certain elements of the working class, attracted by Nazi anti-gold eloquence, anti-Jewish noise and the glorification of the "dignity of labor" and of the "workingman's leader." The mass of the Swiss workers, however, accustomed to white bread and plentiful supplies of meat and vegetables, remained loyal to their Social Democratic party.

Two such fanatics, one of them a former railway worker, tried to start a new pro-Nazi party. They managed to get 700 Bernese working men into a hall for their first meeting. The assembled workers, however, declared their loyalty to Switzerland.

Despite a resolution to keep clear of Nazi ideas, the general attitude of the Bernese toward these would-be fascist leaders is one of tolerant sympathy for enthusiasts who have made a ridiculous mistake.

The most popular pro-Nazi movement was the National Front. But even this movement, which is still referred to by one of its former leaders as "a popular stampede" (Volksgedränge) only counted 2,000 members.

Follow Nazi Pattern

Its rules and regulations for members, almost an exact copy from the German National Socialist Party, bore the stigma of being entirely un-Swiss.

Talk of heroic ideals, discipline, self-effacement, political solidarity in the aggressive bombastic fascist style sounded ridiculous in the peaceful, stable Swiss scene.

Such rules as "Right is whatever is useful to the movement and to your people" didn't fit Christian conceptions of right and wrong held by most Swiss. The principle "The masses cannot govern themselves either directly or by a number of so-called representatives of the people," is disproved by the experience of Switzerland, one of the the best governed as well as most democratic countries of Europe.

The Swiss are furthermore as one Swiss put it "constitutionally incapable of understanding the leadership principle."

Other fascist rules such as "Never squander your time in idle talk and self-satisfied criticism, but pitch in and work," have long been part and parcel of Swiss thought and are one of the reasons why Swiss democracy has worked so well.

Firm Government Stand

The Swiss Federal Council might well have allowed this foreign growth in the Swiss scene to continue to exist had not the officials of the movement, encouraged by the Axis victory against France, and feeling their backs strengthened by Berlin, begun a noisy propaganda campaign among the masses and even served a sort of ultimatum against the Federal Council.

Widely distributed pamphlets of the movement said, "The days of the Federal Council are numbered. We are on the sides of the victor in this European conflict. The old men of this government are on the side of the defeated."

The "ultimatum" of the "National Movement" demanded the removal of restrictions which had been placed upon their activities under the law for the protection of democracy, the freedom to print a seditious daily and weekly and to hold mass meetings to preach their doctrines to the people. It further demanded protection from the "slanders" of patriotic societies and the restoration to "equal constitutional rights."

All Switzerland watched with baited breath to see how the Bundesrat would react to this ultimatum of a movement which, however unpopular in Switzerland, might expect the firm support of strong neighbors.

The Federal Council's reply was to forbid it completely and "all movements intended to replace it."

Leaders Have Fled

Most of the leaders of the group and other groups like it who were not arrested and imprisoned for subversive activities have fled to Germany, whence they write pamphlets and articles attacking Switzerland.

In the Swiss Nazi movement one can recognize the same tactics that brought the fall of so many countries in Europe. Pretending to be a small persecuted minority, the pro-Nazi bearers of an intolerant revolutionary doctrine wished to destroy all existing social forms and set themselves up as supreme masters.

The same appeal to tribal instincts was made in Switzerland as in other countries. The Jewish question was used as a wedge for German domination. Nazi pamphlets stated that the Jews were not among the "oath comrades" (Eidgenossen) who swore "mutual aid in defense of justice and liberty," on the mountain meadow of Rütli in 1291 and hence should be persecuted.

They forgot, however, that the Rütli oath was a reaction against German domination. The same propaganda against the domination of international finance and "hidden powers" was present.

The Swiss were not to be led from their own traditional path, however. Without sentiment or fear they have defended their national individuality more successfully than any other European nation. Perhaps they are being spared through Nazification and invasion partially because their poverty in natural resources does not make them a worthy booty. However, a good part of their freedom must be attributed to their own unbending character and the strong measures of their government in defense of democracy.

Friend of Roosevelt Named As Canadian Envoy to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 26—The Canadian Legation at Washington may be raised to status of an Embassy, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons when he announced the appointment of Leighton McCarthy of Toronto to succeed Loring Christie as Minister to the United States.

The change from Ministry to Embassy is not likely to take place for some time, but the Prime Minister favors the idea.

"Personally I feel that there are the strongest reasons," he said, "why we should have an Embassy at Washington at this particular moment. I believe in the equality of status of all the self-governing Nations of the British Empire and the fact we have had a Legation at Washington rather than an Embassy has not been due to any inferiority complex but rather to a desire to maintain a sense of true proportion in the eyes of the world in the beginnings of our diplomatic services.

"I shall explore the matter further, but at what time it may be best to take the step that has been suggested I think will have to be carefully considered."

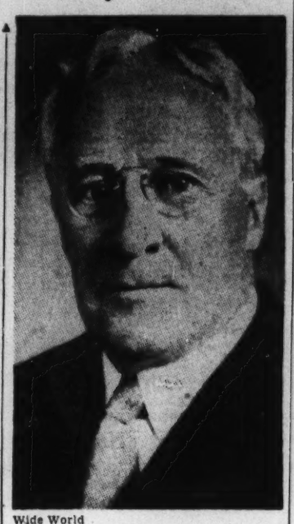
The suggestion was first raised in the House by R. B. Hanson, Conservative leader.

The appointment of Mr. McCarthy to Washington is meeting with widespread approval in Canada. He is an attorney of high standing, is chairman of the Canada Life Assurance Company and of the National Trust Company, and is a member of Board of Governors of the University of Toronto.

"There is a circumstance," the Prime Minister, in announcing the appointment, said, "which I think is of real value to us all, in that Mr. McCarthy and the President of the United States have been very close friends for many years."

The new Minister is a Trustee of Georgia Warm Springs Foundation of which President Roosevelt is founder and patron.

McCarthy succeeds Mr. Christie, who was forced to relinquish the post to which he was named in September, 1939, because of ill health.



Wide World

Leighton McCarthy
New Canadian Minister to Washington

Mr. Christie was given an extended leave of absence, leaving his ranking as Minister intact and enabling the Government to make use of his services when he recovers.

Mr. King also announced that Hume Wrong, former Chargé d'Affaires of the Legation at Washington and pre-war delegate to the League of Nations, would return to Washington as Senior Counsellor.

Mr. McCarthy is Chairman of the Board of the Canadian Life Assurance Company and the National Trust Company. He helped establish plants of the Aluminum Company of America and the Union Carbide Company in Canada.

Eventual Victory for China Foreseen

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Victory for China in its three-year-old war with Japan was seen as certain by W. H. Donald, Australian-born newspaperman who has been Chiang Kai-shek's adviser for years past, when interviewed here.

Mr. Donald, who has been observing China from close range ever since he left the Sydney Daily Telegraph back in 1903 to work on the staff of the Hong Kong Daily Mail, was on his way to Tahiti to write his version of the years in which he has seen Far Eastern history made. He intends to cover events since the beginning of the century.

China, Mr. Donald thinks, is on the crest of a wave, while Japan is descending into a trough of despair. The British and Greek defeats of the Italians, he says, have supplied almost the last bitter drops in Japan's cup, already nearly overflowing because of the strong reaction of the United States to the attempt to threaten it in two hemispheres by forming a totalitarian military alliance.

The Chinese have outfought and outmaneuvered their opponents in the course of the war, says Chiang Kai-shek's adviser, and in 3½ years of struggle the troops of Emperor Hirohito have never been able to cross the Yellow River or pass the western boundary of the Province of Shansi. The Japanese blockade of the coastline has destroyed foreign trade, but has not weakened Chinese resistance, and peasant life is going ahead as it had for centuries, Mr. Donald declares.

Moved From Canton Area

The Chinese capture of the Yangtze fortress of Ma Tang, said Mr. Donald, had caused consternation among the Japanese, and if, as they had claimed, the invaders really had a million troops in the Yangtze valley these men are now cut off. Japanese troops have been moved from the Canton area in the effort to counter this defeat.

Since October, 1938, when they took Hankow, said Mr. Donald, the Japanese have not enjoyed one success save when they got into Nanning, out of which they have since been turned. They have been defeated in all major thrusts for the past two years and are now so deeply involved in most places that they cannot hope to escape successfully. In some places they are unable to get more reinforcements.

Tokyo's weakness is seen by Mr. Donald in numerous peace offers received by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek through various channels.

Three times, said the aid of the Generalissimo, Japan had made peace overtures through the Germans, three times through the Italians, once through the British, and several times feelers have been made through puppet governors. Chiang has told the British Ambassador he would make peace only when every Japanese soldier was out of China.

Criticism of Democracies

Mr. Donald claimed that China has pricked the bubble of Japanese military reputation. He produced photographs from his collection showing Japanese soldiers bayoneting Chinese who had their hands bound behind their backs, these acts being performed before watching crowds, and he strongly condemned Australia and New Zealand for "trading with Japan and sending it things to be used against China." Australia, he said, had sent an ambassador "to take a blood-soaked hand."

The Chinese, Mr. Donald claimed, felt bitter about the attitude of the democracies toward them. They had obtained nothing from the democracies for which they had not paid, whereas the Soviet had sent supplies freely and "given 10 to 20 times as much as we had." Madame Chiang Kai-shek had once hinted that if China could do without Britain in war it could do without Britain in peace, so Mr. Donald saw possible reverberations from the past policy of the British Empire after Japan was defeated.

Mr. Donald not only claimed that China could place as many troops in the field as Japan but that they would be virtually as well-equipped. The Chinese arms industry, he said, has been developed on a remarkable scale.

Gayda Says U. S. Faces Economic Isolation by Axis

ROME, Feb. 26 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor of Il Giornale d'Italia, warned "the American people" today that their opposition to the Axis powers' program for Europe might result in political and economic isolation of the United States "with profound harm to its need for commercial expansion."

Signor Gayda said Premier Mussolini's speech last Sunday, in which Il Duce "denounced the war plots" of "the Rooseveltian Jewish oligarchy," had made a "profound impression in the United States."

The editor repeated Premier Mussolini's argument that Germany and Italy had no intention of attacking the United States and that American aid would be too little and too late to save Britain.

He then accused "Roosevelt's oligarchy," associated with "a foreign Jewish minority," of "dictatorial insistence on dragging the American people into war" for two reasons.

These, he said, were first that "Roosevelt, in his imperialistic plans, would like to set himself up as arbiter of the world and its economy and finance," which would bring the same hostility to bear against the United States that the other powers are now showing against Britain.

Secondly, he declared, "the foreign Jewish minority behind Roosevelt" wants revenge against "Aryan" Germany and Italy.

U. S. Writer Ousted

ROME, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Ministry of Popular Culture today asked John T. Whitaker, correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, to leave Italy.

Mr. Whitaker said he was advised through the United States Embassy that the Ministry wished him to leave within ten days "because of the number and importance of his contacts and the unfriendly attitude of his newspaper." And also because the tone of his dispatches had been displeasing.

The Italian authorities approached the Embassy, it was understood, to avoid a formal expulsion order by the police as a courtesy to Mr. Whitaker.

Although it was suggested that he leave within ten day, Mr. Whitaker said no time limit was fixed at the Ministry, where he went later. He said he was asked merely to inform the Ministry of the date of his departure so that it could notify frontier authorities.

Mr. Whitaker is the second American correspondent to be asked to leave Italy since Italy entered the war. The first was the New York Times correspondent, Herbert L. Matthews, who was expelled Oct. 7 and was permitted to return six weeks later.

British Soldiers Asked to Share In Essay Contest

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Those fighting men of the British Army who can take time off from their martial duties have been invited to sharpen pencils and write essays in competition for a $100 prize.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill has given the Army essay contest his blessing and he may select the winner.

Five subjects, set by Maj. Gen. J. H. Beith, better known, perhaps, as Ian Hay, the novelist, were:

1. Are Americans our cousins?
2. Liberty of speech.
3. Britain's larder.
4. The effect of the internal combustion engine on mankind.
5. Is there a weaker sex?

Preliminary judges will be a panel of writers and critics. The essayists—officers are barred—have two months to submit their 1,000 to 3,000-word entries.

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Exclusive Schools in Britain Yield to Democratic Trend

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 26—The "To Let" notice outside one of the boarding houses of world-famed Eton College is but one of the many new indications of imminent and revolutionary changes ahead of Britain's public schools.

Another pointer to more constructive developments is a recent announcement by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, that from September scholarships will admit poor boys to Dartmouth, exclusive school for British naval officers.

In fact Britain's public school system which has been repeatedly assailed in the past for fostering class consciousness and monetary privilege, but which has hitherto survived, is today almost ahead of public opinion in the open manner in which their headmasters and governors are now admitting the need for drastic changes in their system.

Almost all are voicing their readiness to throw open the hitherto closely guarded educational doors to boys with ability but slender purses.

Favored by Government

In return the public schools—which in contrast to their name have been of private and restricted character—hope to get Government financial aid.

The plan being widely discussed is that the public schools should recruit a quarter of their pupils from state schools.

That the Government favors some such scheme is suggested by the new scholarships announced for Dartmouth.

These scholarships for secondary schools boys will number about 30 annually—about a quarter of the total entries, the number of which remains unchanged. Thus the task of producing the Nation's leaders seems about to bow, at all events to some extent, to the demands of the new era of greater social equality.

Eton has so far lost only about 100 of its 1,160 boarders; the less fortunate Weymouth College having been obliged to close altogether.

Some 30 others, evacuated to makeshift wartime quarters, see little prospect of a return to normal even in peacetime. Very few of Britain's 150 leading public schools have escaped a financial pinch resulting from increased taxation of parents and smaller families of the well to do.

Reform Program Expected

Some vital decisions affecting the future of the public schools may be taken at the forthcoming meeting of their ruling body—the Headmasters Conference.

Discussions have been underway for some months, and it is hoped that as a result of the meeting, probably at the end of March, joint proposals for reforms will be presented to the President of the Board of Education, Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham.

Board of Education officials are already examining public school reforms in conjunction with plans for overhauling the entire national educational system after the war.

A Royal Commission or other expert body of inquiry is considered likely to be appointed before long, for as discussion on the future of education gathers momentum it is increasingly felt that changes should be planned now.

Many difficulties present themselves as different proposals are examined. It isn't any longer doubted that the great majority of those in charge of the public schools are now open to reforms. The Headmaster of Rugby, Mr. P. H. B. Lyon, doubtless voiced the view of colleagues as well as his own when he declared recently that he would far sooner teach a clever child of the poor than a stupid child of the rich.

Ready for Changes

It is clear therefore that the public schools are prepared for reforms and will welcome them. But those who would retain the best of the public school tradition and at the same time offer a wider opening for the privilege of a boarding school education are being accused of seeking to preserve their interests at the expense of a general education policy.

It is claimed that the state educational system will be impoverished by taking away its best scholars for the public schools. Others contend that if there is to be any real move forward away from class prejudices, the public schools should be restaffed as well as repupiled.

Another difficulty is that while the normal age of entry to the public schools is 13, the change from primary to secondary education in state schools is 13. Lowering of the age in the former case would be a serious blow to numerous privately owned preparatory schools which have hitherto grounded boys for the public schools.

Rigid Ideas Overthrown

There is one encouraging aspect of the situation however in developments at those publis schools which have suffered the upheaval of evacuation. Divorced from their old surroundings they have thrown overboard much of their rigid ideas, customs, and restrictions which hitherto have been the chief target of criticism against the "old school tie."

Great freedom of thought and habit has become the keynote of the evacuated public schools. Their experience and future exanple is expected to prove a vital plank in bridging social and educational gulf between boarding school and day school.

Those who appreciate the British genius for compromise feel that some way will be found to preserve the best services of the public school even though it may be necessary to put the whole national educational system in the melting pot.

Scholarship Plan

LONDON (CP)—First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander's announcement of a system of scholarships which will enable boys of poor families to enter Dartmouth training college will begin with 10 scholarships and maintenance funds at each of three yearly entry dates starting in September.

Candidates from grant-aided secondary schools—which correspond to American high schools—will be selected. In addition, 10 scholarships will be offered on each occasion to students not coming from these schools and one each time to the son of a naval rating or ex-rating who is high in examinations but did not win a scholarship.

Dartmouth, which turns out the Royal Navy's officers, has been a "rich boys' school" because poor families would have been unable to maintain a boy there even if he gained an existing scholarship. Sons of wealthy families usually prepare for Dartmouth examinations at the same type of school which trains others for British public schools. The only previous chance for poor boys to qualitfy for naval rank lay in promotion from the lower deck.

Mr. Alexander said that the "poorest parents would be relieved of all expenses arising from the boy's training, including the cost of uniform, clothing and traveling expenses to and from the place of training and including, if necessary, provisions for the boy's maintenance during holidays. The cadet will also be supplied with clothing required by him as a midshipman. After that he should be able to support himself."

Candidates must be between 13 years, four months, and 13 years, eight months, in age.

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Norton Gallery of Art

Norton Gallery a 'Challenge' to Art League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—That art is an inescapable part of every-day life and that in the Norton Gallery and School the Palm Beach Art League has an opportunity to make it a vital part of the community was stressed in the address of Huger Elliott at dedication ceremonies Feb. 8.

Ceremonies took place in Pioneer Hall, music room of the $250,000 building at which time Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Norton presented to the League the building and their collection of 145 paintings.

Mr. Elliott, as the principal speaker, urged the League to teach the public to enjoy the galleries.

"Artistic criticism," he described as "nothing more than stating why you like this man-made object and don't like the other one." Here, your fellow-citizens may not only see works of art,—they can be led to realize that they are making artistic judgments every time they decide that they like this hat or that necktie, better than other one.

In making the presentation, Mr. Norton recalled the casual manner in which he and Mrs. Norton purchased their first picture for their living room and then from occasional purchasers became collectors.

He pointed out that pictures are not of much value in an estate but are like children. "You grow to love them and wish to be near them." Having decided to purchase a home in West Palm Beach, they decided to bring the pictures to Florida and house them in such a way that both they and the community could enjoy them.

The paintings represent 20 years of collecting and Mr. Norton recalled that the late Robert Harshey, Director of the Chicago Art Institute, had described them as "one of the finest of private collections, quite comparable to any in the smaller museums of the country."

Ralph Wagner, President of the League, replied for the League in the form of an acceptance of a challenge for service to the community.

House Group Approves Huge Defense Sum

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—An immediate outlay of $1,533,439,702 in cash and contract authorizations for the Army and Navy was recommended by the House Appropriations Committee today. The sum included funds to develop naval aviation outposts in the Pacific Islands of Guam and Samoa.

In addition to money for a vast expansion of its shore bases, the Navy's $838,321,702 share of the total included funds to start construction of 400 submarine chasers and other small craft and to make possible the delivery by the end of 1943 of 55 more destroyers than had been planned originally.

The Committee approved all but one item recommended by the Budget bureau—funds for a civilian police force for the Navy—and sent the measure immediately to the House floor for debate.

The bulk of the Army fund of $695,118,000 was earmarked for construction, both new and under way. A total of $338,800,000 was included to complete 186 cantonments and other housing projects for which the original estimates were too low.

For Future Construction

In connection with the program, the Committee recommended a $15,000,000 item to enable the Army to make advance engineering surveys and other plans for any future construction which may be necessary. Col. Brehon Somervell, Chief of Construction, testified that availability of such a fund before the present program started would have saved the Government $100,000,000.

Included in the Navy share were funds for 40 motor minesweepers, already under contract, and four oilers to be acquired before June 30; $10,000,000 for construction at "mosquito fleet" bases to cost ultimately about $43,000,000 and $10,000,000 to start the installation of equipment to protect merchant vessels from magnetic mines. About 1,600 vessels are to be so equipped.

A total of $96,382,300 in cash was recommended for naval aviation to apply on the cost of 7,129 planes ordered last year and to permit the purchase of 189 of the most expensive types of planes, acquisition of which was postponed because last year's appropriation was inadequate.

To Expand Plane Plants

An additional $30,000,000, half cash and half contract authority, was included to enable the Navy to finance further expansion of aircraft factories. Congress already had given the Navy $60,000,000 for that purpose during the current fiscal year.

The Committee recommended expenditure of $42,000,000 for establishment of three new Army air corps depots for the maintenance of planes under the 54 combat group program and the enlarged pilot-training plan. The depots would be established in the Northeast, Southeast and Midwest areas, but specific locations were not announced.

A total of $9,243,825 was included for work on the Army air bases at Anchorage and Elmendorf Field in Alaska after Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, testified that immediate provision of the funds would save months, possibly a year, on completion of the work.

Other Army items in the bill included $15,866,000 for the acquisition and leasing of land for munitions storage and additional training areas; $27,563,900 to house the 39,377 additional men for the Air Corps; $20,685,000 for new reception and discharge centers for the draftees; $16,999,897 for recreational facilities and $12,855,000 for access roads to training areas.

The only major change made by the Committee in the Budget Bureau's recommendations was the elimination of $1,743,080 for a civilian police force for naval establishments to release marines for military training. The Committee recommended that consideration of the item be deferred until the Navy's regular appropriation bill is considered.

Part of the money for naval aviation would be spent as follows: $1,000,000 for purchase of four nonrigid airships—blimps—for coastal patrol and training; $2,280,000 for experimental airplanes and $4,824,300 for radio, photographic and aerological equipment and supplies.

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Chief of Staff Places Morale Six to One Above Materiel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, has modernized Napoleon's estimate that "morale is to materiel as three is to one" to read "six to one."

Addressing Army and Navy morale officers and members of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on welfare and recreation, meeting here for a four-day conference, General Marshall described planning for development of morale and for its destruction as at the greatest peak in the history of warfare.

Brig. Gen. Wade H. Haislip, Assistant Chief of Staff, augumented the Marshall declaration with a statement that "morale should give a democratic civilian army an incomparable advantage over armies of men who have less for which to fight."

Civilians as well as Army men were called upon by Charles P. Taft, Assistant Co-ordinator for community services in defense areas, to use "fullest resources of initiative and imagination" in dealing with questions of morale improvement.

As step No. 1, Col. William H. Draper, Jr., of the War Department General Staff, in a radio talk last night, recommended general adoption of the slogan "take a soldier home to Sunday dinner."

Car Registrations Grow in Carolinas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — If increased motor vehicle registrations are an accurate gauge of advancing prosperity, as many economic experts declare, North Carolina and South Carolina are marching to better times during 1941.

Figures recently released by the Carolina Motor Club, after information had been compiled from the Motor Vehicle Bureaus in Raleigh and Columbia, showed that both States had a large increase in registrations during the year ending Dec. 31, and that registrations thus far in 1941 indicate even larger gains this year.

Total registrations for 1940 were 688,831, as compared to 632,301 in 1939. This is a gain of 36,530 for the year.

Two 'Champions' Meet —Golf, Novel-Writing

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 26 (AP)—At last it's happened. Writer Margaret Mitchell has met golfer Bobby Jones.

Miss Mitchell declared she was tired of admitting she lived in Atlanta but didn't know Mr. Jones.

Said Mr. Jones, "People aren't interested in a golf champion who retired in 1930, and so they ask me if I know Margaret Mitchell, who wrote 'Gone With the Wind.'"

They were introduced at a community fund dinner.

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Marshall: U. S. Better Guarded; Stark: Hold On to Destroyers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP) — Congress heard today that Gen. George C. Marshall considers an invasion less imminent than a year ago when, he said, this country would have been in "a somewhat helpless plight" had control of the Atlantic "passed to an enemy."

At the same time, the legislators learned from the Navy's top-ranking Admiral, Harold R. Stark, that while transfer of more destroyers to Britain on the scale suggested by Wendell L. Willkie would not be advisable "at the moment," the Government's hands should not be tied in the matter.

Both statements were made public by the House Appropriations Committee in connection with the fourth supplemental defense appropriation bill.

General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, gave the committee a graphic picture of the defense problem thrust upon the War Department by the collapse of France and conceded that the High Command had been surprised by the public support given their unprecedented recommendations.

Public Response a Surprise

"Frankly, we had not anticipated that the American people would ever be sufficiently aroused to authorize in time of peace such a tremendous program for the national defense, nor had we anticipated the complete collapse of the French Government in early June," General Marshall said, "along with the deadly hazard to the British of a transfer of French naval power to Germany and Italy."

Those surprise factors, General Marshall went on, necessitated many changes in this country's defense plans, but he conceded their lessons "did not percolate" through the Army organization speedily enough to permit the changes before the program got under way, a failure which he said was partly responsible for increased costs of the military camp construction program.

"It was necessary for us to study the campaigns, the occurrences in France and Belgium, in order to benefit to the full by the lessons indicated," General Marshall said.

Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, testified in response to questions that he did not feel transfer of additional destroyers to Britain would be advisable at this time, but reminded the committee, "it is impossible to foresee what we may want to do tomorrow or next day, under present world conditions."

"Certain emergency conditions might arise under which we might want to make certain transfers of material," he explained.

Air Corps Expansion

Questioned by Representative J. William Ditter (D) of Pennsylvania as to whether there had been "any time definitely set by the President as to when the Navy should be ready for business," Admiral Stark replied in the negative but said he had been working on the basis of getting ready "at the earliest possible moment."

Among other things, the committee learned:

1. The Army is considering a further but unspecified expansion of the Air Corps.

2. About five per cent or 32,500 of the Army's enlisted personnel are listed as ill.

3. That about $100,000,000 could have been saved on the cantonment program if funds had been available for advance planning.

4. That the Army has been "canvassing every city in the country" in an effort to find city managers willing to take charge of supervising the operation of the utilities in its major camps.

5. The Air Corps plans to experiment with downhill runways at Wright Field, Ohio, for heavy bombardment plane takeoffs.

Admiral Stark told the committee the Navy's huge concentration program was going ahead with "very favorable" speed. He said battleship construction was running from four to six months ahead of schedule.

Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson told the committee the Navy already had taken steps to speed up delivery of new destroyers by arranging for completion by Dec. 31, 1943, of 55 more than had originally been planned.

N. C. Man Has Hobby Of Collecting Pencils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARS HILL, N. C.—B. M. Crump, Director of the business department and Assistant Bursar of Mars Hill College, has a hobby—a unique one, to say the least.

Mr. Crump collects pencils. He has hundreds of them, representing those made by practically every manufacturer in the United States—pencils put out for advertising purposes by business concerns from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to Mexico.

For a long time, Mr. Crump said, he had been trying to think up an original hobby. One day a student came into his office and asked for a pencil. His secretary told the student to "see Mr. Crump; he collects pencils," meaning, of course, that he would be willing to supply the writing implement the student wanted from a bundle in his desk. This was the cue.

In Mr. Crump's assortment of pencils are some that are unusual. One measures 14 inches in length and has a thermometer attached to it. Others differ in size and bear various mottos and inscriptions.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
2618 Lewis Tower Philadelphia, Pa.

Roosevelt Shapes Plans For Defense and Aid

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—As the ninth day of the Senate lend-lease bill debate continued, President Roosevelt called in highest officials of the State, War, and Navy Departments today for twin conferences dealing with defense and the administration of the aid-to-Britain measure.

The first conference was with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations.

The group was called to review all aspects of the defense situation and in effect constituted a "Defense Cabinet." Domestic production and world-wide developments were discussed at the conference.

Other Conferences

The second conference was held at the White House at 2 p. m. Present were Mr. Hull, Mr. Stimson, Mr. Forrestal and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenhau, Jr., and the subject discussed was the administration of British aid.

Likewise on the President's schedule today was a conference with Sir Hugh Dowding, British Air Marshal, arranged by John G. Winant, Ambassador to Great Britain, who talked with Sir Hugh several times before calling on President Roosevelt yesterday to say goodbye, prior to his departure to London late this week. Harry Hopkins will participate in the conference.

No major change occurred in the lease-lend bill situation as opponents went doggedly on in their delivery of oratorical attacks against an apparently overpowering majority in favor of the bill. Chief uncertainty remains over when a vote will be taken, rather than the result.

Opposition leader Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana took the floor today. Observers see no real sign of a filibuster, though the opposition is in no hurry to permit a vote, and is enjoying its present advantage under the Senate rules as a compensation for prospective future defeat.

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky still talks of getting a vote this week, but it seems more likely that it will be delayed till next week. The question of amendments is about the same. Bill managers oppose the Ellender amendment which would state that the bill gives no new powers to the President to send soldiers or naval forces overseas, and the Walsh amendment, forbidding transfers of naval vessels to Britain. They also object to the Bridges amendment to name the three countries to whom aid might be given.

Wheeler Sees Vote Near

Senator Wheeler forecast today, after a conference of his opposition group, that general debate on the bill would end Saturday. He forecast that most of the next week would be taken up with amendments. He and other opposition leaders generally discounted the likelihood of a filibuster. He charged that sentiment against the bill is mounting throughout the country.

An amendment by Lucas appears to cause no opposition by Administration leaders; like many others, its effect is permissive rather than mandatory. It would establish a 6-man joint congressional group, made up of majority and minority leaders of House and Senate, and the Chairman of the two Congressional Committees dealing with foreign affairs, with whom the President should consult "from time to time," at his own request. Nobody seemed to be greatly concerned with this amendment, either way.

The House has already amended the measure to require the President to report to Congress every 90 days, and consult with Army and Navy chiefs before defense articles are leased.

During a speech by Senator Nye, Senator Wheeler charged that President Roosevelt was violating the spirit of neutrality by stating yesterday that peace in Europe cannot come until a military decision has been made on the battlefields.

Senator Nye and Senator Clark of Missouri promptly assented.

Senator Wheeler said the attitude of Wendell Willkie is "the Trojan Horse of the Republican Party."

Leading to War?

Every step now being taken by the administration is "leading us straight into war," he said.

"Who are we?" Senator Wheeler demanded. "Who is the President that he should tell the British that the war must go on? The British can't win unless we go into the war. Yet men stand up and say this is a peace measure. To say a war must go on is not the position a neutral should take unless we expect to get into the war.

"If we are in the war we're in in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that only Congress can declare war," Senator Wheeler added. He said that Dorothy Thompson now is an "adviser" to the Administration.

"She says she is willing to sacrifice a million lives, including that of her 12-year-old son when he becomes of proper military age," Senator Wheeler said bitterly.

Dorothy Thompson Assailed

Senator Nye characterized Miss Thompson as "the most violent Hitler hater in the world."

Senator Clark and Senator Nye agreed with Senator Wheeler's statement that "the British can't win unless we go into the war."

Senator Nye prepared a 78-page speech for today, after speaking for more than an hour yesterday, and delivering one previous speech on the measure last week.

Denying that Britain had exhausted its funds for war material purchases, Senator Nye said that "what we have here is clear evidence that Britain is again resorting to a financial sit-down strike, the same method it used so effectively in 1917." He read from a Feb. 3 London dispatch to the New York Times which said that "it is admitted that Britain should scrape the pot before seeking actual American financial aid, but it is also argued in many instances that it would be better to keep these business interests in British hands for the dollars which they can return through earnings for the British cause, not only now but also in the future."

"Scraping the pot and keeping British investments in this country intact in British hands just simply do not go together, and you know it," he told the Senate.

Yesterday's speeches brought three more attacks on the bill from Senators Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, George D. Aiken of Vermont and Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota. The bill's supporters sent in two advocates, one a Republican, Senator W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey, and a Democrat, James E. Murray of Montana.

How to Fix It, at Barnard

Wide World

Girls Learn Auto Mechanics

In New York City, a group of Barnard College undergraduates don overalls and learn what makes the motorcar, which they so love to drive, go. They are picking up their prowess under the instruction of Allen Wolfe of the Kroeger & Jonas garage. The course is under the sponsorship of the Barnard Committee for National Service, with the view of training the girls as ambulance drivers and operators of mobile canteen units.

Record N. C. Budget Takes Tax Off Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The largest budget in the State's history—$163,000,000 for the next biennium—has been passed by the North Carolina Legislature, which, in fulfillment of Gov. J. Melville Broughton's campaign pledge, removed the sales tax from food for home consumption. Previous efforts to obtain such a tax reform have failed, but the 1941 Assembly acted on this matter with little apparent opposition.

North Carolina levies a general sales tax of 3 per cent on goods purchased at retail prices. There was a movement on foot early during the session to reduce the general levy to 2 per cent and retain the tax on foodstuffs for the home table, but this gained no headway.

This State now supports all its public schools and highways and thus relieves the local communities of that responsibility. The State collects no taxes on real and personal property, but leaves that to the counties and cities for local upkeep.

Ace Federal Investigator Tells How to Arm Hatch Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Maurice M. Milligan, the Federal Government's ace investigator of corrupt election practices, told Congress today how to arm the Hatch Act.

The basis of Mr. Milligan's recommendations is the long Federal Grand Jury investigation which he conducted into the fancy financing of the 1940 Presidential campaign and which led him to the conclusion that existing laws relative to contributions and expenditures of political parties are "fatally defective" and "unenforceable."

Despite the fact that the Grand Jury felt no criminal indictments were justified, it joined with Mr. Milligan in urging a tightening of the law and now Mr. Milligan asks for a tightening of the law for these reasons:

"There was unquestionably an excessive expenditure of money in the campaign and election of 1940.

"A large part of this expenditure was made deliberately in a manner calculated to circumvent the spirit without violating the letter of the Hatch Act; provided, however, that the intent of this law is to limit the expenditures of a political party as distinguished from individual political committees."

Here is what Mr. Milligan would do to make the Hatch Act work:

The law now permits any political committee to spend up to $3,000,000. If the assumption was that this would keep campaign expenditures for each national candidate to $3,000,000, the law-makers were either very naive or, worse yet, very disingenuous. The Democrats spent more than twice that figure and the Republicans more than three times.

As an illustration of the colossal elasticity of the law, actually $441,000,000 could have legally been spent in behalf of Wendell Willkie in the 1940 election. There were three Willkie committees in every State—the regular Republicans, the Willkie Clubs and the Willkie Democrats. There were the same three national Willkie political organizations. That made 147 Willkie political committees allowed legally to spend $3,000,000 each.

Anyone would probably agree that $441,000,000 is too much to authorize, even technically, for a Presidential campaign and therefore Mr. Milligan proposes that Congress limit the regular National Committees of all parties to $3,000,000 each per calendar year and that no other committee, state, local or invisible, be allowed to collect or spend any money without the approval of the National Committee and that such expenditures must be deducted from the $3,000,000 allowance.

Citizenship Held Too Readily Given

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 26—The rights of American citizens are being handed out too readily, in the opinion of Judge Lewis B. Eastmead, of the New Jersey Common Pleas Court, who denied citizenship to three aliens while sitting in the Hudson County Naturalization Court last week because he doubted their loyalty to the United States.

Judge Eastmead defined a true American as one "who complains about the laws and governmental officials every day in the week, but who is always there when the country is in a pinch." Patriotism, he added, has nothing to do with "waving the flag from the housetops or singing 'God Bless America.'" He said that every person who came before him to be naturalized must prove he wanted to be a 100 per cent American.

"I believe the way Teddy Roosevelt did," Judge Eastmead stressed. "There are no hyphenated Americans. Either you are an American or you aren't."

Judge Eastmead scored aliens who decided to become citizens after remaining in the country for 30 or 40 years, declaring that they did so only because "they realize that they have to be citizens to collect the benefits of the Social Security Act." He praised the alien who recently appeared before him and asked to have his hearing moved up because he was being inducted into the Army and wanted to be a citizen before being sent to camp.

"That fellow wants to be a real American," he commented.

Practice With Big Guns At Los Angeles Urged

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Feb. 26 (AP)—The big guns of Fort MacArthur, which guard Los Angeles Harbor, have not been fired since 1927, the Chamber of Commerce said yesterday in a resolution urging that the artillerymen get some target practice.

The Chamber conceded that Army officers had kept the cannon, which have a range of better than 20 miles, quiet because of civilian complaints of noise and concussion. But it said "our harbor defense should be maintained at peak efficiency."

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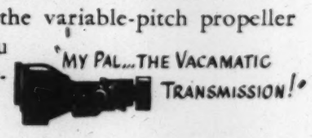

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The Home Forum

I Remember Marchesi

How FINE A name is Marchesi! To me, it sounds like a trumpet. It fills the air much more than the other great operatic names. Knowing nothing of music, I hear it and am convinced of an achievement far more important than those we associate with Melba, Caruso, Chaliapin, Patti, Jeritza, de Reszke! When I write this I know that I shall be thought to deserve a cuff on the ears. But I do not care. Music, singing, opera: no one of them means anything to me, poor music-deaf man that I am! But the name of Marchesi means a great deal. Did I say it was like a trumpet? Yes, it was; but it was more than a trumpet. It was a call to be an enthusiast, to be intelligent, to be a citizen of that world which is as full of ideas and of appreciation as an egg is full of meat.

Marchesi!

* * *

I used to be told that the name Marchesi meant, in the case of the daughter whose friendship I so greatly enjoyed, far, far less than in that of the mother; that the old Marchesi was the supreme singing-teacher of all time, that her daughter was, compared with the mother, a mere novice at the game. That is as it may be. As I say, I am no judge; but I do know that the Madame Marchesi of my own period was a woman who, having a profound belief in herself, excelled through the very force of her personality. That she was, and that she had been, a great singer I am quite willing to believe. People told me so. As many people told me the exact opposite. She herself believed in herself, believed grandly. That she had never achieved supreme success on the grand opera stage, she attributed to the intrigues, the never-ceasing intrigues, of this person and that and, particularly, of her rival, Melba.

But I do not hymn the praise of Marchesi as a singer, but as a woman. Handsome, yes: but her beauty was less than half her story.

* * *

I recall when I first set eyes on Marchesi. It was in an upper room in one of the old-world houses in Fitzroy Street, one of the hundred rooms in London which have served Walter Sickert as a studio. Fitzroy Street and Charlotte Street, noble as they must have been a hundred years or so ago, had become a nest of studios; the painters of the Camden Town Group were schooled in its small but beautifully proportioned chambers. Sickert, always zealous in the interests of his pupils and of his followers, would set aside this room of his as one in which, on one day in the week, they could exhibit their work—and, if possible, sell it. No picture of his own was on view or on sale; his time and his energy were expended in praising these young men to the skies. Who were they? Spencer Gore was the one who was doing most business on the day I was there, but, to tell the truth, not much business was being done. It was hard work convincing the so-called connoisseurs of painting that young men, of whom they had hardly heard and whose work nothing but a vague curiosity had brought them to see, were, some of them at least, the men of tomorrow. Sales were very few, even at the low prices, the very few pounds, that were being asked.

Suddenly there was a stir. Advanced into the room a large and splendid Roman figure. "Madame Marchesi," someone said, "now something'll be sold. Don't you know? She's a woman who backs her opinions. If a painting takes her fancy, she buys." That day, though, she was slow to be pleased, although her overpowering presence filled the place with a sense of interest and drama.

* * *

Just then, the whole immediate commercial hope of all these young men was set back, almost extinguished, by the sudden advent of the young man, bearded and flashing, who was Augustus John. He was not exactly of the Sickert school but he had his sympathies with Camden Town, and he had a portfolio under his arm. At once Marchesi's interest shifted to its contents.

Yes, Marchesi was a patron of the arts. When money came easily to her, she spent all she could put aside from her generous living expenses on the men and the schools she admired. It was shortly after this that I met her in the house of my great friend, Hugh Lane. Something about me and my ingenuous admiration for Lane's treasures—look in the great American collections to see what those treasures were—must have pleased her, for she invited me to her St. John's Wood house, where she and her husband showed me their collection. Of course, it was not the collection of a millionaire, but it was, all the same, a collection which did her taste infinite credit—her taste and her business sense. Now and again thereafter I would stop with her and her husband, the Baron Caccamisi, a Sicilian nobleman. It was indeed a house to visit.

Its chief beauty—to my eyes—was a Courbet. A woman picking flowers in a French garden, a beautiful and large piece which is now, I believe, in New England. I seem to remember that it cost her between two and three thousand pounds and that, years later, when the Marchesi vogue had passed a little and the four years' war had played havoc with her connection, she sold it for very much less than it fetched when ultimately it did go across the sea. Wildenstein had it in a place of honor in his Carlos Place gallery and I am sure that he put no small figure on its beauty. I had also seen it in the rue Lafitte at Durand-Ruel's.

* * *

But if that noble Courbet had its unique place in Blanche Marchesi's heart, she had other and great treasures. I was proud when one day I came back from Paris with a small Manzana (Manzana-Pissarro, in fact: he was a son of Camille) which had cost me a hundred and fifty francs in those pre-war days. On seeing it, she would have the painter's address that she might commission some panels for her hall. Drawings? Her collection of drawings was, I believe, a very fine one, and she would spend hours proclaiming their beauty to those who came to see her house and its contents.

Marchesi had a small hôtel in Paris—hôtel in the French sense—and during and after that earlier war it was sad to visit her and to see her solitary. Later on, troubles of another kind overtook her; her husband had passed away and she lived in London surrounded by the relics of her former glories, in a flat looking over the Bayswater Road toward the beauty of Kensington Gardens. To the end she remained the *grande dame*, dignified, beautiful in her old age, welling over with enthusiasm, full of plans and, no doubt—in a way—happy.

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"PORTRAIT OF A SCULPTOR": *Detail of a Painting by Andrea del Sarto*

AMONG THE PAINTERS of the early Cinquecento, Andrea del Sarto, called "the faultless painter," is one who both by the character of his art and the quiet romance of his life appeals essentially to the imagination. For while the one is marked by a tenderness and a sobriety that is in keeping with its lyrical perfection, the other, if we may judge from the accounts that have come down to us, seems to indicate an attitude toward life that set the living of it, in accordance with the requirements of one's own nature, above both the claims of ambition and the rewards of renown. It is difficult, at least, to draw any other conclusion, when his relatively limited achievements are compared with the beauty of his coloring and the excellence of his style, so that there is every reason for accepting the view set forth by Vasari in the following passage: "After these numerous lives of artists, some excellent in coloring, some in design, and some in invention, I have come to Andrea del Sarto whom Nature endowed with her rarest gifts in all three branches, so that had his spirit been as bold as his judgment was profound, he would doubtless have been unequalled." Yet even though the weaknesses of the man must be admitted, they were the amiable shortcomings of one who else might have "o'erlooked the world," nor were they such as to impugn the integrity of the artist, whose skill was second only to that of Raphael himself.

In view of all this, it is tempting to accept this Portrait of a Sculptor from the National Gallery in London—a detail of which is given here—as a likeness of the painter, though, if this is the case, as is generally supposed, it is a little difficult to understand why he portrayed himself as a sculptor, since sculpture does not seem to have been among his accomplishments. In answer to this, it might be said that the block which he holds may have provided a convenient object with which to complete the pose, which is consonant with that of a self-portrait, and furthermore that the attitude of the figure, which does not otherwise lack conviction, is found to do so if emphasis is placed on the fact that it is a sculptor that is portrayed. It may be remarked also that the head bears a striking resemblance to that of the St. John in the Madonna of the Harpies in the Uffizi, a fact which is significant in this connection, inasmuch as it seems likely that he used his own head as a model for the saint, and that of his wife Lucrezia for the Madonna, according to his wont; in which case it may be assumed with some confidence that this so-called portrait of a sculptor is that of Andrea del Sarto himself.

Yet interesting as the question of the identity of the sitter may be, it is secondary in comparison with the intrinsic interest of the head, the whole expression of which is that of a dreamer of dreams, the boldness of the structure and modeling of the face being offset by the melancholy of the eyes and the slight indecision of the mouth. It is interesting to observe, moreover, that it gains a new value by being shown in detail and that even in a reproduction it retains much of its original power. For although it is as a colorist that del Sarto excels, this example loses considerably less in black and white than many of his compositions, inasmuch as it is unusually subdued in tone, the silver gray of the sleeve being the dominant note. Indeed, no description could fit it better than the words put into the mouth of the painter by Browning who, in his poem, "Andrea del Sarto," produced an atmosphere strangely suited to his subject when he wrote:

"All is silver gray
Placid and perfect with my art . . .
There's what we painters call our harmony."

E. H. R.

The Artificer

BROWNING CALLED his poem *The Ring and the Book*, because Castellani, a Roman jeweler, made pure gold rings in a peculiar manner. He took a piece of pure gold, mixed alloy with it in order to give it sufficient consistency to bear the hammer and the file, fashioned the amalgam into a filigree; then he spirted on it a powerful acid. Result: the alloy disappeared, and there remained a ring of pure gold in an artistic shape.

In Browning's work, the pure gold is *The Old Yellow Book*; the alloy is Browning's own fancy—"I fused my live soul and that inert stuff." Then when, by means of his fancy, he had formed the gold and the alloy into a well-rounded poem of twelve books, by a sour jest he spirted a bit of acid, and so withdrew himself from the poem. Result: we have the original gold of the story in an artistic form.—From "Robert Browning," by WILLIAM LYON PHELPS. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Planning a House to Suit the Sun

IT WAS AT ANY rate two hundred acres, *"more or less,"* as the deed expresses it, of the five hundred and twenty-nine million acres of the United States, one hundred (m. or l.) being level meadowland, and the rest pine woods and pasture of a sort. It was bounded on the east and north by the dirt highway, on the south by the pastures, woods, and alder thickets of an abandoned farm, and on the west, down in the valley, by the East Branch of the Ausable River. The meadowland (it was more than a third of a mile across) formed the eastern half of the estate and commanded that mountain view of which we have written. One half the farm you'd take in at a glance; the rest took exploration.

Pushing our way with difficulty through the dense pine thicket that bordered the meadow on the west, we suddenly emerged into the clear again to find ourselves on the brink of a steep declivity from which, over the tops of the pines that clothed its lower slope, over the hidden vaporous abyss of the river valley and the steep and thickly wooded hillsides that inclosed it, over fifteen miles of seemingly unbroken forest wilderness, we looked again at Whiteface. . . . Here on this brink, it came to us, it would be good to build our house. And although we continued to explore our land, visiting, not without difficulty, every corner of its boundary line, considering again and again the many sites that looked on grander views, we always returned to that spot. We'd linger there. We live there now. . . .

There on our building site we sat and thought. How beautiful are the mountains to the westward! How beautiful the evening sky! And so we knew that—however it was to be done—the house, its eyes, its windows, must face west. The living room must spread its comfortable length to the west. The study must face west. There must be a sheltered loggia open to the west, and bedrooms upstairs facing west so that our guests should open their eyes upon the splendor of our country. And east? What's there? There is the road by which our friends will come. In the very center of the house as they approach it, they must see, like lips between outspread arms, the open front door smiling welcome. And the morning sun is in the east: therefore the kitchen and the kitchen porch shall face it, for the sun's blessing is the just reward of those who are first at work. And less for the encouragement of *more* than of *better* singing in the morning tub, for a good start at the breakfast table toward good fellowship all day, the bathrooms and the dining room must face the east. Upstairs, from many windows, our guests, most of whom in the course of the years will have arrived at night, will look out, on getting up, at mountains: why, living there, should we? . . . And since "early to rise"—no matter what time to bed—happens to have become, . . . through upbringing and necessity a fixed and irrevocable habit of our lives, let's make the best of it. Give us the morning sun. So, sitting on our building site, thinking—not so concentratedly with puckered brows, not with the logical precision of experts, paper and pencil in hand, designing on functional principles a machine for living—just thinking how generally wonderful it would be to live there, and imagining just how—in the morning, at noon, in the afternoon, at sundown, and after dark—we, in that place, would live.—From "This Is My Own," by ROCKWELL KENT. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce).

Blackbirds

This animated dust that sifts
Upon plowed fields in noisy drifts

Is migrant stuff, for braggart flakes
Fly on before the broom that takes

Them north. Neat spring will sweep my ground
Of blatant streak and strutting sound,

Will leave prim furrow, row, and fence
Brushed clean of lovely impudence,

And summer will not know or guess
She missed this raucous loveliness.

ETTIE ROEMER HUNTER

Christian Glory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUE GLORY must be won through meekness. Pride and self-seeking may contribute to enhance the transient importance of mortal achievements, but they do not weigh in the eternal scale of Christliness. The view which the physical senses afford is, at best, limited by time and space; as it came, so it will eventually disappear. A firmer foundation must be sought for genuine achievement. Meekness, which may be defined as submissiveness to God's will and to nothing else, is its cornerstone. Christ Jesus declared in the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5:5), "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth." This startling statement seldom has received the thoughtful consideration which it deserves. And yet, to inherit the earth, to gain dominion over our earthly environment, is a goal which all seek in some degree to achieve.

Modern history has no counterpart for the meekness which was lived and demonstrated by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, throughout her long career. Through her submissiveness to the divine will alone, she triumphed over every obstacle with which entrenched ignorance, pride, and malice confronted her. She shared with the world her demonstration of the power of Spirit to replace illusions of sin and sickness with the reality of Christian glory—man's God-given heritage of freedom and dominion.

Writing in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 459): "Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, as mortal man achieves no worldly honors except by sacrifice, so he must gain heavenly riches by forsaking all worldliness. Then he will have nothing in common with the worldling's affections, motives, and aims." In this passage we get a clear glimpse of the contrasting claims which are made upon mortals by the personal senses and by the Christ. It is essential that we should differentiate between these opposing desires, for otherwise we shall be misled in our quest for happiness.

It can be seen from ordinary observation that some more reliable test than personal sense evidence must guide our conclusions. Personal sense inflames, but does not enlighten. It heaps adulation on its object today, and may dethrone it abjectly tomorrow. Its glories are pursued by envy, and superseded by revenge. Its brief history begins with physical birth and ends in physical death and oblivion. Men's hope of permanent well-being needs to be anchored in something more enduring and reliable than the physical senses afford.

There are thousands who can testify from actual experience that Christian Science supplies this need. In the first place Christian Science defines God in a more complete and adequate way than He has ever been defined before. It presents God as man's only Mind, Life, and Love. From his first glimpse of the teachings of Christian Science there arises in the consciousness of the earnest seeker for Truth a desire to bring his own thoughts and acts into closer agreement with the divine power. It is man's imperishable glory that he can never be prevented from evidencing this perfect union. As we come to understand this more and more clearly, our reliance on worldly rewards, as well as our suffering from past mistakes, gives place to a more assured confidence that God governs and controls our lives. Thus, step by step, we come into obedience to the divine will, and we become able to prove that meekness enables us to "inherit the earth."

It may be that our first need is to free ourselves of some painful infirmity, perhaps one which has seemed to handicap us for a long time. Freedom from sickness and disease is man's natural glory. It may be sought confidently through Christian Science. It is God's will that man should be free. Meekness is the way. Obedience to God's will means that we shall resolutely deny every argument which opposes the great fact that man is spiritual now. It is only an illusion of false belief which can appear to cloud his present spiritual perfection. Here is a path of glory which leads unfailingly to healing and restoration. The victim of sinful indulgence may likewise share the Christian glory of true manhood if he will only come to God with the humble offering of an earnest desire to obey God's will. Through Christian Science he will find that, no matter how often he may have failed in the past, he can now gain the strength and courage which God supplies to all who seek Him meekly. St. Paul's brave assurance stands for all time (I Corinthians 10:13): "God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape." Salvation from evil is Christian glory.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian.]

Roots

Now darkly pent in filigrees
Of root, the hoarded strength of trees
Evades the winter's grasp and freeze.

Life's outward forms cannot condemn—
Dropped leaf or broken bough or stem—
There is poor prophecy in them.

If, at the heart of root, the wood
Be sound, the blast can be withstood
And spring be welcomed as it should.

KEITH THOMAS

Glorie Creştină

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Ştiinţa Creştină care apare pe această pagină

ADEVARATA GLORIE trebue câştigată prin umilinţă. Mândria şi înălţarea de sine pot contribui să sublinieze importanţa trecătoare a realizărilor muritoare, dar ele nu cântăresc în veşnica balanţă a celor ce de la Hristos purced. Imaginea pe care ne-o dau simţurile fizice este, în cazul cel mai favorabil, limitată de timp şi spaţiu; după cum a apărut tot astfel va dispare eventual. O bază mai solidă trebue căutată pentru adevărată realizare. Umilinţa, care se poate defini ca supunere voinţei lui Dumnezeu şi la nimic altceva, îi este piatra de bază. Hristos Isus spune în Predica de pe Munte (Matei 5:5), "Ferice de cei blînzi, căci ei vor moşteni pământul!" Această surprinzătoare declaraţie a primit rare ori serioasa consideraţiune pe care o merită. Şi totuşi, să moştenească pământul, să câştige dominaţiune asupra celor pământeşti din jurul nostru, este un obiectiv pe care toţi caută, într'un grad oarecare să-l ajungă.

Istoria modernă nu posedă exemplu comparabil cu umilinţa care a fost trăită şi demonstrată de Mary Baker Eddy, Descoperitoarea şi Fondatoarea Ştiinţei Creştine, în cursul lungei sale cariere. Prin supunerea ei numai voinţei divine, ea a triumfat asupra fiecărui obstacol, cu care a fost confruntată de ignoranţă, mândrie şi răutate înrădăcinată. Ea a împărţit cu lumea a sa demonstraţie a puterei Spiritului de a înlocui iluziile păcatului şi boalei cu realitatea gloriei Creştine—moştenirea de libertate şi dominaţiune dată de Dumnezeu omului.

Scriind în cartea fundamentală a Ştiinţei Creştine, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ştiinţă şi Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor), Mary Baker Eddy spune (p. 459): "Paul şi Ioan au avut o clară presimţire că, după cum omul muritor nu ajunge la onoruri lumeşti decât prin sacrificiu, tot astfel trebue să câştige bogăţii cereşti prin renunţare la toate cele lumeşti. Atunci el nu va avea nimic în comun cu afecţiunile, motivele şi scopurile lumeşti." În acest pasagiu obţinem o vedere clară a pretenţiunilor contradictorii ce sunt făcute asupra muritorilor de simţurile personale şi de Hristos. Este esenţial să putem diferenţia între aceste doctrini opuse, pentru că altfel ne vom rătăci în căutarea fericirii.

Poate fi constatat din observaţiuni ordinare, că o verificare mai sigură de cât evidenţa simţurilor personale trebue să îndrumeze concluziile noastre. Simţul personal înflăcărează dar nu luminează. Covârşeşte cu adulaţiune obiectul său azi, şi-l va detrona poate în mod ticălos mâine. Gloriile sale sunt urmărite de invidie şi înlocuite de răzbunare. Scurta poveste începe cu naşterea fizică şi se termină cu moarte fizică şi uitare. Speranţa omului în fericirea permanentă are nevoie să fie ancorată în ceva mai trainic şi sigur decât ceia ce oferă simţurile fizice.

Se găsesc mii, cari pot face mărturie din experienţă actuală că Ştiinţa Creştină răspunde acestei necesităţi. În primul loc Ştiinţa Creştină defineşte pe Dumnezeu într'un mod mai complect şi potrivit, decât a fost El definit vreodată. Prezintă pe Dumnezeu ca singura Minte, Viaţă şi Iubire a omului. Din acest prim contact cu învăţăturile Ştiinţei Creştine se naşte în conştiinţa seriosului căutător de Adevăr, o dorinţă de a pune propriile gânduri şi fapte în acord mai strâns cu puterea divină. Este gloria neperitoare a omului, că nu poate fi niciodată împedecat să evidenţieze această perfectă unire. Cu cât ajungem să înţelegem aceasta tot mai clar, încrederea noastră în recompense lumeşti, precum şi suferinţa noastră din cauza greşelilor trecute, cedează locul unei încrederi mai sigure, că Dumnezeu guvernează şi controlează viaţile noastre. Astfel pas cu pas ajungem să ascultăm de voinţa divină şi devenim capabili să demonstrăm că umilinţa ne face să "moştenim pământul".

E posibil, ca prima noastră nevoie să fie liberarea de o infirmitate dureroasă, poate una care să ne fi oprit în loc de multă vreme. Liberarea de boală şi molimă este gloria naturală a omului. Poate fi urmărită cu încredere prin Ştiinţa Creştină. Voinţa lui Dumnezeu este ca omul să fie liber. Umilinţa este calea. Ascultarea voinţei lui Dumnezeu, înseamnă să negăm cu hotărire orice argument care contrazice marele fapt că omul este acum spiritual. Numai iluzia unei false credinţe poate aparent acoperi desăvârşirea sa spirituală. Iată o cale a gloriei care conduce fără greş la tămăduire şi restabilire. Victima păcatului poate de asemenea să participe în gloria Creştină a omenirii adevărate, dacă va veni numai spre Dumnezeu cu promisiunea smeritâ şi dorinţa serioasă de a asculta voinţa Domnului. Prin Ştiinţa Creştină el va constata că, indiferent de câte ori a greşit în trecut, el poate acum să câştige puterea şi curajul pe care Dumnezeu o împarte tuturor acelora ce-L caută cu umilinţă. Asigurările Sfântului Paul vor rămâne veşnic (I Corinţieni 10:13): "Dumnezeu, care este credincios, nu va îngădui să fiţi ispitiţi peste puterile voastre; ci, împreună cu ispita, a pregătit şi mijlocul să ieşiţi din ea". Salvarea de rău este gloria Creştină.

Informaţiile referitoare la literatura Ştiinţei Creştine în limba română, se pot obţine dela Societatea de Editură a Ştiinţei Creştine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1941

Lynch Named By Governor For City Court

Saltonstall makes fifth appointment of men who have served on his official staff.

Daniel J. Lynch, chief secretary to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, was nominated today by the Chief Executive to the important post of clerk of criminal business of the Boston Municipal Court, to succeed the late William D. Collins.

The nomination of Mr. Lynch to the $5,000-a-year, life position constitutes the fifth time the Governor has named members of his staff to important positions.

Recently, Carroll L. Meins, who preceded Mr. Lynch as the Governor's chief secretary, was named Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission; J. Robert Ayers, former assistant secretary, was made a member of the State Parole Board; John Rowe, former executive messenger, was named Clerk of the Waltham District Court; while Elmer C. Nelson, the Governor's personal assistant, was appointed member of the State Racing Commission.

Came as Surprise

Although the Governor was expected eventually to name Secretary Lynch to an important position, his nomination today came as a surprise to State House observers.

Mr. Lynch has been associated with Mr. Saltonstall for 12 years. In 1929 when the Governor was Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Lynch became his secretary. He served in this capacity until January, 1937, when the Governor retired as Speaker. From the time Mr. Saltonstall took office as Governor Mr. Lynch served as assistant secretary until his promotion recently to the position of chief secretary when Mr. Meins went to the Public Utilities Commission.

Active in Campaigns

Mr. Lynch served the Governor during his 1936 campaign for Lieutenant Governor and through his 1938 and 1940 gubernatorial campaigns.

He is a graduate of Boston College, class of 1925, and of Boston University Law School in 1928. The Lynch appointment is subject to confirmation by the Council.

Single Council System Urged For Springfield

Streamlining of the Springfield municipal government by substitution of a unicameral system for its bicameral system was strongly urged today before the Legislative Committee on Cities by Mayor Roger L. Putnam and several other city officials.

On the other hand, several advocates of modernization of the city's government proposed adoption of the city manager-proportional representation system as a better method.

Mayor Putnam explained that at present his city has a Common Council of 18 members and a Board of Aldermen of eight members, while under the single chamber plan a Council of 17 members would be substituted.

The Mayor pointed to the fact that Springfield is one of 12 cities in the Nation still retaining the antiquated bicameral system.

Mayor Putnam said the city government would be much more efficient under the unicameral system, adding that "at the present time it is like trying to run a business with two Boards of Directors."

"City government," he continued, "is mostly administrative in recent years and there is very little legislative work to do."

The proposed change was recommended by a special charter revision committee which has studied Springfield's governmental problem since 1936.

Miss Julia Buxton, representing the City Manager League of Springfield, favored a city manager rather than the measure before the committee.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, colder than last night; lowest temperature near the coast about 13 degrees and in the suburbs near 10 degrees; Thursday fair, continued cold; moderate northwesterly winds diminishing to light Thursday.

New England States: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday fair and continued cold.

Atlantic Coast — Eastport to Block Island: Fresh northwest winds diminishing to moderate Thursday morning; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	21	21	New Orleans	50	50
Chicago	18	18	New York	23	23
Denver	23	21	Norfolk	36	27
Kansas City	26	25	Philadelphia	23	23
Los Angeles	53	52	St. Louis	28	27
Miami	61	61	San Francisco	49	46
Minneapolis	11	9	Washington	27	27

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 26.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:48 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Thursday, 12:05 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:59 p. m.

At the Hardware Convention

By a Staff Photographer

Lawn Mower to Electric Light

Top: John T. Skolfield of the New England Hardware Dealers Association makes sure that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall knows all the fine points of this aluminum ball-bearing lawn mower presented to him today at the Association's convention at the Hotel Statler. This is the last lawn mower to be turned out by a Worcester firm which is now devoting its entire production to defense materials.

Bottom: Gorgena Fall of Lynn is the "Alice" in the "Wonderland" of the General Electric Company's "House of Magic," as J. Moorhead Wright demonstrates "the most highly concentrated light source in the world."

Hardware Men Told of Plans To Assure N. E. Fuel Supply

New England's fuel supply may be in jeopardy in the event of a war emergency in this country.

Most of it comes by water, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall pointed out to members of the New England Hardware Association this morning at the Hotel Statler. He disclosed that plans for dealing with just such an emergency were discussed yesterday at the State House.

With the Federal Government taking over many of the ships by which New England receives this vital fuel for its factories and homes, "we have got to see to it that there are enough boats and barges kept in service so that our coal supply will continue uninterrupted," declared the Governor.

The railways, he explained, are not capable of carrying the load. Thus the imperative necessity of reserving sufficient ocean carriers.

Speaking on "New England's Part in National Defense," Governor Saltonstall urged the co-operation of every citizen and every industry not only with the community and the State, but "with our national government and our President, forgetting all partisanship."

He urged all to "remember that we have something here—a way of life—that is worth fighting for and worth preserving."

The Governor was presented by the Association with a de luxe lawnmower—mostly aluminum. It is the last one made by a Worcester concern which has now turned its plant over entirely to national defense work, he was told.

J. Moorhead Wright of the General Electric Company introduced members of the Association to the wonders of modern lighting, as he opened the "House of Magic," a special feature of the three-day convention ending tomorrow.

From the smallest electric light in the world—a one-quarter watt bulb—to the largest, a huge 50,000 watt globe, he dazzled his audience with flashes of brilliance that had spots dancing before their eyes. They were spared the burst of 50,000 watts, however, because of the difficulty of bringing a cable large enough to carry the power through the hall to the parlor where the display was held.

This omission was more than made up for, however, by the 1,000-watt mercury lamp, about the size of a match, which gave its all in what Mr. Wright said was the equivalent of 3,000 watts of incandescent light. "It is the most highly concentrated light source in the world," he explained, "and has to be water cooled to be kept from burning up."

A surprise party and informal dance will be held by the Hardware Association tonight, with tomorrow morning's sessions featuring two talks, one on "Spring Open House," and the other on "Store Front Modernization," after which the final meeting and election of officers will be held, concluding the convention.

Nickels Break Loose; All But 19 Corralled

A bank messenger's bag burst in Malden's business section yesterday, and 5,500 nickels rolled in all directions.

Motorists, students, and police joined in a scramble to collect the coins. They did a good job; all except 19 nickels were recovered.

C. I. O. Dispute Seems on Way To Settlement

Agreement on re-election of Salerno is said to have mollified the contending elements.

Powerful cross currents within the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Massachusetts have been mollified by agreement on the re-election of Joseph A. Salerno as President of the State C. I. O. and the choice of Albert J. Fitzgerald of Lynn as Secretary-Treasurer, it was reported today.

Get-together on principal officers was expected to eliminate a major struggle at the C. I. O. State Convention opening at the Hotel Bradford next Saturday.

"It looks as if the entire problem would be worked out satisfactorily to all concerned," commented a C. I. O. chief. "Various officers remain to be agreed on and some constitutional changes to be made, but other questions will be subordinated in the interest of harmony.

"That is the way things appear today, and I believe will go through."

National divisions within the C. I. O. on personalities and policies have been reflected in Massachusetts as in other States. The New York convention split and serious differences broke out in several other State meetings recently.

Constitutional Changes

Mr. Salerno has been President of the Massachusetts C. I. O. for the past year. He is State Director of the Textile Workers' Union and New England Representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which he has long served in Boston. Mr. Fitzgerald is President of the largest local labor union in Massachusetts, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' organization in the Lynn plants of General Electric.

A vacancy was left in the office of Secretary-Treasurer by the retirement of Daniel J. Boyle of the leather workers, who was appointed by Governor Saltonstall several months ago to be a member of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The State C. I. O. Council voted not to accept Mr. Boyle's resignation until this convention.

Constitutional changes may include an amplification of the State Council to include representation from big unions. At present four members are elected at large and seven by districts.

Delegate strength in the annual conventions may also be based on payment of per capita dues for a period of 12 months instead of six. In anticipation of a tug of war, a number of unions paid in considerably more per capita dues on their membership than ordinarily, in order to muster as many convention votes as possible.

Saltonstall Uninvited

Governor Saltonstall was omitted from the list of invited speakers, it became known, because C. I. O. leaders considered him unfriendly to organized labor. The Governor's refusal to support the C. I. O. plan to bar the State Guard, which replaces the National Guard, from possible action in labor disputes, was cited. The Governor was also charged with having failed to act in behalf of Old Age pensions. The C. I. O. similarly did not ask Gov. Charles F. Hurley, a Democrat, to address its state convention three years ago.

A pre-convention mass meeting Friday night at the Bradford will be addressed by James B. Carey, National Secretary of the C. I. O. and President of the Electrical and Radio Workers, Emil Rieve, National President of the Textile Workers, and Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Clinton, Mass.

Providence Theater's 'Run' Of Pickets in Fifth Year

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26 (AP)—Local 223 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators was well started today on the fifth year of its picketing of the Hope Theater here.

Herbert F. Slater, business agent of the union, says it will be a fight to the finish, even if it takes years. On the other hand, Max Nathanson, theater manager, says the four-year marathon picketing hasn't hurt business.

Mr. Slater says the dispute which generated the momentum for four years of picketing arose over what he called an attempt by operators of the projection machines to form a union and affiliate with Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Nathanson says the controversy began 10 years ago over his refusal to discharge the house musician, an American Federation of Labor man from Fall River.

Two men with small chest signs are "on duty" on the sidewalk in front of the theater every day. The first year or so, picketing was on a volunteer basis. Now, however, the union employs some of its unemployed members for picket duty at $42 a week, Mr. Slater said.

There have been several conferences during the four years, with the union asking that the theater get rid of its present operators and employ union men. The Hope operators have 10-year contracts, however, Mr. Nathanson said, and every union demand has been rejected.

Discipline Youth, Educator Urges

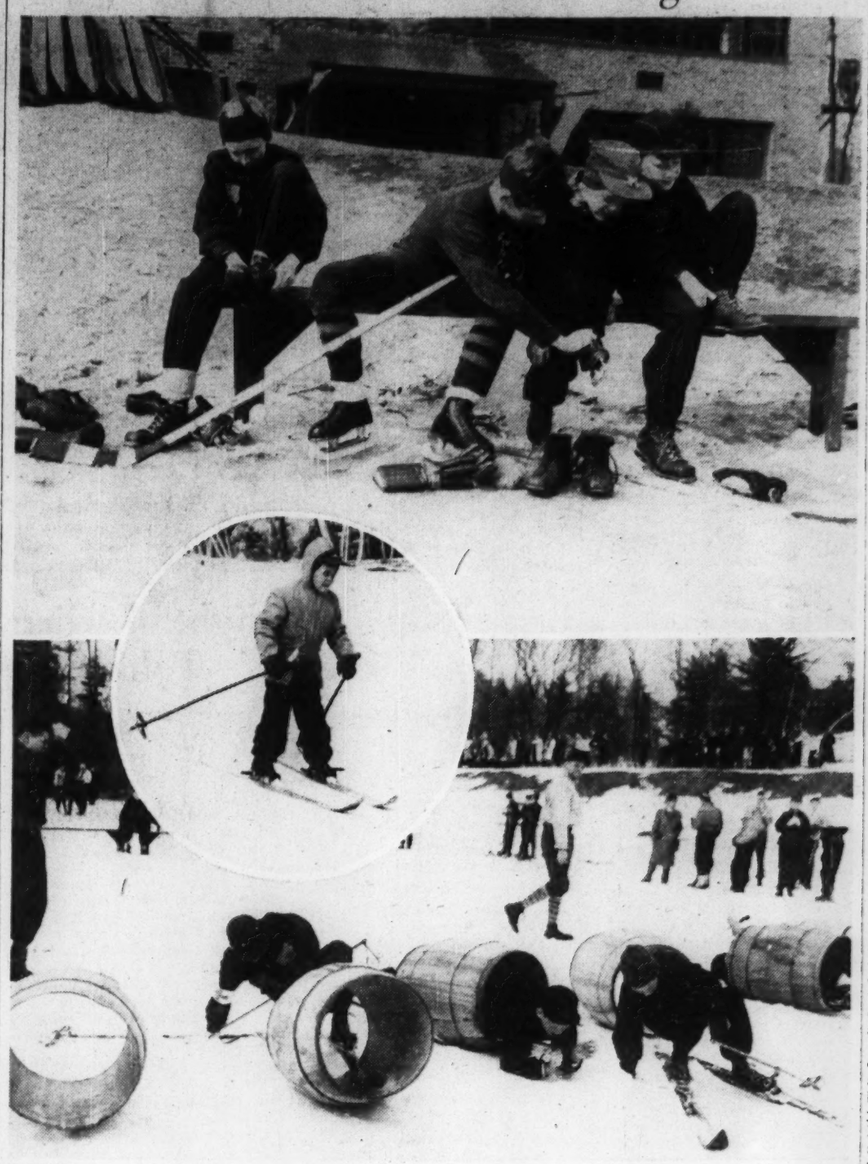
A new objective—the education of youth to endure hardships—must be adopted as a measure of national safety under post-war conditions "of an impoverished world that is certainly coming," John M. Thomas, President of Norwich University, told the Rotary Club of Boston today.

"We must train more boys in the mechanical arts and abandon prejudice in favor of white-collar jobs," Mr. Thomas asserted. He continued: "Above all, we must throw out playthings and bring back discipline to the schools."

He disagreed with the assumption that the United States will go on indefinitely toward larger wealth and more comfortable living. He expressed approval of efforts to educate youth in more effective uses of its leisure time.

He said that all human institutions have been born of hard work, indicating that the America of the future would be strong or weak according to the ability of youth to endure privations of the next generation.

Where Lessons Never Lag



A. F. Sozio

It's All Part of the Game

Top: At the Winter Carnival of Eaglebrook School, Deerfield, Mass. Getting all set for a hockey game. Left to right, James Ferguson Laing of Havana, Cuba; Russell Arthur Whitney of Watertown, Mass.; Samuel Russell of Middletown, Conn., and John Richards Wilson, son of Sir John and Lady Mary Wilson of Scotland, and former playmate of the English princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret Rose.

Inset: This was the first winter carnival for Sam Russell, who takes his slopes like a veteran—almost.

Bottom: Coming through the barrel in the obstacle ski race at the carnival.

Ski Jumping Joins Three 'Rs' as Text

Slaloms and ski jumps are nothing new at the Eaglebrook School for young boys at Deerfield, Mass.

Eaglebrook held its nineteenth annual winter carnival this year. It was the first school to be taken into the Eastern Ski Association, and was second only to Dartmouth College in adopting winter sports as part of its regular curriculum.

Each afternoon 100 youngsters report for their outdoor classes. There are no indoor sports at all during the winter for the ruddy-cheeked boys who attend Eaglebrook.

Skis become as familiar to their feet as pencils to their fingers, as this required course brings the smallest lads out on the practice slopes daily for the beginning snowplows and stem turns. And they love it. Many become not only good skiers, but expert jumpers as well.

Excuses from class are few, far between, and hard to get. But even if they were easy, the boys wouldn't want them.

This winter there are a number of English evacuees at the school, including the three sons of Sir John and Lady Mary Wilson. The boys were formerly playmates of the young princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret Rose.

From the very first, when Eaglebrook was founded as a private boarding school for boys in 1921, it made a feature of skiing and snow sports. Today its winter carnival is one of the events which brings parents from far and wide to attend the three-day celebration.

Most of these parents are skiers or winter sports enthusiasts and join in many of the games and events with the children.

C. Thuston Chase, Jr., is headmaster of Eaglebrook, and Douglas E. Mann its Director of Athletics.

WTAG and WABI Get More Power

Two New England radio stations were given new power and frequency assignments today by the Federal Communications Commission.

Station WTAG of the Worcester Telegram and Gazette was authorized to increase its power to 5,000 watts day and night, from a former assignment of 1,000 watts day, and 5,000 watts night.

Station WABI, Bangor, Maine, was authorized to change its frequency from 1,200 to 910 kilocycles, effective with the North American frequency allocations which are to go into effect on March 29. WABI was also permitted to increase its power from 250 watts to 5,000 watts.

Blizzards and Blitzkriegs Boosted Mass. Camps' Costs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Blizzards and blitzkriegs and increased costs for labor and materials boosted the cost of Camp Edwards and Fort Devens, Mass., nearly $31,000,000 above original estimates, the Army informed Congress today.

Although the Army previously estimated Devens would cost $12,474,061, the final estimate, as of Jan. 9, 1941, was $25,188,943, and Edwards, originally estimated at $10,815,475, jumped to $29,000,097.

Brig. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Quartermaster Corps, told a House appropriations subcommittee the Army had estimated the cost for the camps by using the cost per man to be housed at the camp.

In reply to questioning, he said estimates were made blindly and that preliminary surveys had not been made before funds were sought from Congress for the camps.

"The whole essence of this thing is to have proper plans," General Somervell remarked. He estimated that "if we could have had a small sum for plans prior to this time, I think I can say conservatively we would have saved $100,000,000" (for the national cantonment program).

Blizzards and frozen ground handicapped construction at both Edwards and Devens, General Somervell said. Increased labor and material costs, he added, were for the most part the result of abnormal conditions under which the work had to be done.

A report from the Defense Commission, he asserted, showed there was "little to indicate" that the element of waste and inefficiency was responsible in any proportionate measure to the overrun of original estimates.

[The House Military Committee is studying the letting of Army contracts, and the Rules Committee is considering resolutions for a broad investigation of the defense program that might also cover the cost of cantonment construction.]

A careful study of the collapse of France, and German victories and war methods, was cited by Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall as another reason for delaying final plans for cantonments.

He said the requirements of the various cantonments were affected by such studies which had resulted in changes in the Army's organization.

Some of the items causing increased expenses at Edwards, as reported by General Somervell, were: a 25 per cent increase for framing lumber, 45 per cent for sheeting; 30 per cent for millwork; 15 per cent for plumbing; 6 per cent for electrical material.

Road construction, of the bituminous type, amounted to about $80,000 a mile, General Somervell added, although he asserted such roads probably were worth only about $27,000. Frost and ground factors contributed to this increased cost, he explained.

About $1,416,000 of the increased cost was due to labor rates, General Somervell said; $1,087,470 to overtime; $2,161,535 for repairs to equipment, police and fire protection; and $4,640,000 to a 40 per cent loss of labor efficiency due to high speed construction under winter conditions, night work and "a high per cent of poorly qualified workmen because of an inadequate supply of trained mechanics."

Factors boosting cost estimates at Devens were listed as $815,493 for lumber, due both to need for more lumber and increased prices; $1,591,121 increase for other materials; $355,330 for labor overtime; $5,037,788 due to a 40 per cent loss of labor efficiency caused by night work, winter conditions and a "high percentage of poorly qualified workmen because of an inadequate supply of trained mechanics."

Suffolk County Budget Hearing

A public hearing on the 1941 City-County budget for Boston and Suffolk County will be held next Wednesday, Joseph J. Gottlieb, Chairman of the City Council Committee on Appropriations, said today. The hearing will be at 10:30 a. m. in the City Council chambers.

Representatives of accredited taxpayers groups and others will be given an opportunity to present their views. Those who speak, Mr. Gottlieb said, must confine their remarks to specific recommendations for reductions in the budget. No recommendations for increase can be heard, he explained, because the Council lacks appropriating authority.

The last city department to appear before the committee in its budget sessions completed its work today. This was the Public Welfare Department.

William G. O'Hare and Daniel A. Murphy, Director and Business Manager of the department, told the Councilors they hope to reduce their budget by $1,300,000 this year. This can be done, they said, if the present dependent aid case load of 11,500 can be kept at this level throughout the year.

This load represents a decline, they said of 4,000 cases reached since last July 20, the 1940 peak.

Sunday Shows Rejected

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 26 (AP)—A bill to permit dramatic presentations and other amusements on Sunday was defeated by the Vermont House, 213 to 17, today.

Constitutional Curbs Sought On Sales Tax

Plan would require State referendum; diversion of gas levy also opposed at hearing.

Constitutional amendments to prevent levying of a sales tax in Massachusetts unless approved by the voters, to prohibit use of gasoline tax revenue for purposes other than highways, and to allow establishment of a graduated State income tax were urged today before the Legislative Committee on Taxation.

Supported by various groups opposed to a sales tax, the bill to require a referendum before a sales or similar tax may become effective was filed by Senator Thomas J. Lane (D), of Lawrence, who stated that such a measure "would take a troublesome burden off the legislators."

He told the Committee that the proposed Constitutional amendment "would be the easiest way out for everybody."

Retail Board Backs It

Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, one of the most outspoken opponents of the sales tax, recorded his own organization, the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, and the Massachusetts Grocers and Provision Dealers Association as favoring the sales tax amendment.

"If a sales tax should be voted by the Legislature, then the matter should be submitted to the people on a referendum," he insisted. He contended that "there is no question that the great mass of public opinion in this Commonwealth is against a retail sales tax."

Although he said he could not envision the present Legislature adopting a sales tax which has been proposed for the past ten years and defeated decisively, yet Mr. Bloomfield said that a Constitutional safeguard should be provided.

Supporters of Bill

Others who favored the Lane bill were Joseph Richards of Harvard, Legislative Chairman of the People's Tax Relief Program of Massachusetts; Mrs. Stephen H. Fritchman of Boston, representing the Citizens Lobby of Massachusetts; Hugh De Gregory, representing the Communist Party of Massachusetts; and the Rev. George L. Paine, representing the Socialist Party of Massachusetts.

The sales tax referendum was opposed by C. S. Borggaard of Somerville, who said that if a sales tax were necessary it would never be approved by the people on a referendum. He added that the people do not like to pay the taxes now assessed upon them and would not favor a new tax proposal.

Representative George W. Porter (R) of Agawam, opposing the bill, warned that it would "hamstring the Legislature," saying that the time may come when a sales tax is necessary.

To adopt a Constitutional amendment the measure must be passed by two successive legislatures and then be submitted to the voters at a State election. Thus any of these Constitutional amendment proposals could not go into effect at the earliest until 1945 after the November, 1944, State election.

Sydney S. von Loesecke of the Automobile Legal Association reported that since 1930 a total of $37,783,000 has been diverted from Massachusetts gasoline tax revenue for purposes other than highways and an additional $32,200,000 has been distributed to the cities and towns earmarked for highway construction. He contended that when the gas tax was originally assessed it was for the promised purpose of highway construction.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

At the New England Town Meeting. Discussion, "Does Irish Neutrality Endanger American Interests?" by Prof. James O'Brien, of Fordham University, and Joseph A. Conry, former Representative, at 264 Huntington Avenue, at 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Chinese Political Thought," by Dr. A. N. Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University. Sponsored by the Chinese Students Club. In Room D, Emerson Hall, Harvard Yard, at 8 p. m.

Final performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" at the Peabody Playhouse. Presented by the Starlight Players, with Miss Lucille Olmstead, Jackie Marotta, and Walter Irving in the cast; Arthur d'Onofrio, musical conductor, and W. James Smith, director. 357 Charles Street, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Thursday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "The Rimini Fresco" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

United States Citizenship meeting, with Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, as chief speaker. "What Citizenship Means to Me" will be discussed in minute talks by new citizens. A social hour, with music and refreshments, will follow. Sponsored by the Senior International Advisory Council of the Boston International Institute. At the Institute, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, at 2:30 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Presentation of a sound motion picture, "Eyes of the Navy." Lieut. E. F. Plank, of the Flight Selection Board, of the United States Naval Reserve, will answer questions concerning the air force. At Tufts College, Medford, at 4:30 p. m. Open free of charge to the public.

Free public lecture on "The Out of It and Beyond" by Dr. Pitirim A. Sorokin, professor of sociology at Harvard University. Last of a series of lectures entitled "The Twilight of Sensate Culture," presented under the auspices of the Lowell Institute, in the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 3 p. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 14.

Co-operative Society Grows Into 300-Family Affair

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 26—Started five years ago by two Dartmouth faculty men and a Hanover High School teacher as a means of co-operatively purchasing fuel oil at a savings, the Hanover Consumer Co-operative Society has grown to the point where approximately 300 families of professors, townspeople, and farmers are now purchasing their foodstuffs through their own store.

The consumer purchases stock in the co-operative at $5 a share and is entitled to one vote in its management and policies regardless of the number of shares owned. The Society did a $36,000 business last year, a 26 per cent gain over 1939.

The co-operative returned to its stockholders dividends of more than $1,500 last year, but the dividends are not paid on the basis of stock-ownership but on the basis of purchases—patronage dividends. The success of the movement at Hanover is causing its leaders to become interested in extending the movement in New Hampshire. There are about a half dozen similar consumers' co-operatives in the State today. The one at Concord has its own modern retail store as has that at Hanover.

Tax Issue Raised

Suggestions are current in New Hampshire that the direct State tax on real estate, which in recent years has amounted to from $1,200,000 to $1,800,000 a year, be reestablished as the easiest means of wiping out a possible deficit in the State budget for the next two years. The realty tax was terminated during the administration of Gov. Francis P. Murphy with the establishment of the State tobacco tax.

The Tobacco Tax Act includes the provision that during its life there shall be no direct State tax on real estate and this would have to be amended if the two taxes are to be enforced at the same time.

Gov. Robert O. Blood discounts the possibilities of such a move by pointing out that the budget figures he presented to the lawmakers provide for a balance for the two-year period.

Status Protected

The New Hampshire House of Representatives has passed and sent to the Senate the Administration-sponsored legislation protecting State employees called to service in the Army or Navy against loss of their positions or status with the State.

The measure provides that if a person coming under the terms of the measure makes application for reinstatement within 40 days after having been discharged from service that he shall be "reinstated in the State service in the position held at the time of entering such Federal service, with the same status and compensation, or to a position of like status and compensation."

The measure also provides that if a change be made in the status or compensation of such a person's post during his absence "the Governor and Council shall determine to what position he shall be assigned and may make rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this act."

Ballot Measure

"An act relating to the nomination papers of candidates by petition" introduced in the New Hampshire Legislature last week through the Rules Committee of the House appears to be a move against the method by which the Communist Party is said to have obtained a place on the ballot, a procedure that was the subject of contest last fall resulting in the ruling of the party off the ballot.

The new measure provides that each voter petition individually and that such "papers must contain the name and address of the candidate, the office for which he is nominated and the political party or principles he represents."

The measure further provides that "such petitions shall be signed by such persons only as are members of the same political party as the candidate and are qualified to vote at the election of the candidate named in the petition."

This means that a Republican could not sign a petition to give a Communist a place on the ballot and that persons signing a petition would be signing with the party clearly designated of the person seeking a place on the ballot. In connection with this measure it is pointed out that the Communist Party in New Hampshire has never attracted the number of votes at an election that are required for petition. In other words the Communists have depended upon petition-signatures from nonparty members.

Drive for Legion

More than a thousand New Hampshire war veterans have already registered in connection with the Legion drive to make such men available for other than military activities in national defense.

It is expected that when the final figures are in from Legion posts throughout the State that several thousand men will have expressed their willingness to assist in volunteer work in combating subversive activities, precautionary measures against air raids, emergency disaster relief, and other activities directly connected with this phase of national defense

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City Councilors Permitted to Park At City Hall Annex

Special exemption for City Councilors so they can park their automobiles without restriction next to City Hall Annex has been granted by the Boston Traffic Commission, it was announced today.

The Commission's action followed vigorous protests from several councilors whose cars had been tagged in the current parking drive while they were on city business at City Hall. These protests increased when the Commission set aside reserve spaces on Beacon Hill for cars of legislators.

The new regulation gives City Councilors the right to park at the curb next to City Hall Annex on any except the Court Street side. Each Councilor will be issued an identification card signed by Traffic Commissioner William P. Hickey which can be put on the windshield of any car he is driving.

The orders reserving space for legislators and councilors were signed by Commissioner Hickey, John A. Donoghue, and George G. Hyland. Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty declined to sign, and Park Commissioner William P. Long is out of town.

Charles A. Stone

Charles A. Stone, who passed on at his New York City home yesterday, was co-founder of the Boston engineering firm of Stone & Webster.

A native of West Newton, Mass., Mr. Stone graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1888 and was for many years a member of the Institute's Executive Committee. He was also a former Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the First National Bank of Boston, and the Union Pacific Railroad.

The construction company which he founded operated in this country and abroad. It built the famous Hog Island shipyard in Pennsylvania during the World War Other important construction jobs included the Southern California Edison's Big Creek hydroelectric stations; the Mississippi River Power Company plant at Keokuk, Iowa; the Niagara Hudson station at Oswego, N. Y., and the hydroelectric plant and dam at Conowingo, Pa.

Safe From France

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Audette

American refugees from France who reached the United States a few days ago and now are establishing a new life for themselves and their children in this country. Friends and relatives have furnished the Audettes with a modest apartment and comforts in Brighton.

Brake Sought On New Firms For Insurance

Legislation empowering the State Commissioner of Insurance to reject applications for permission to organize a mutual liability insurance when he determines that the officers are not of good character, was urged today by Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, and various insurance company officials.

Appearing before the Legislative Committee on Insurance, Commissioner Harrington said that in the past Works Projects Administration workers, taxicab drivers, and men who had been through bankruptcy were among organizers of mutual liability insurance companies now defunct.

These companies were formed to finance compulsory automobile liability insurance policies.

Mr. Harrington explained that the Commissioner now has the requested authority in connection with formation of life insurance companies and that he now seeks its extension to all insurance companies.

Under the bill, the Commissioner would have the right to investigate the character and reputation of officers and directors of proposed insurance companies and to determine whether they actually "intend in good faith to operate the company."

At present the Commissioner must grant a license to such firms when they meet the statutory requirements regarding capital investments.

Although insurance companies in 1938 opposed the same bill, today John W. Downs, legislative counsel for the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, favored the proposed legislation, as did Edmund S. Oppenheimer, former State Senator now representing the Associated Insurance Agents and Brokers, Inc.

Edward J. O'Brien

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Edward Joseph O'Brien, American writer and editor noted for his annual collection and publication of "The Best Short Stories," passed on Feb. 21 at his home in Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire. Mr. O'Brien, a native of Boston, Mass., was European story editor for the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer British film studios.

Bay State Hearings Listed for Tomorrow

Tomorrow's Massachusetts legislative schedule includes the following more important committee hearings:

Highways and Motor Vehicles (Room 427, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to require erection of speed limit signs on main highways and to install governors on automobiles limiting maximum speed to 50 miles an hour.

Legal Affairs (Room 249, 10:30 a. m.): Measure to legalize "bookie" betting establishments.

Pensions (Gardner Auditorium, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to separate old age assistance bureaus from municipal welfare departments.

Public Health (Room 450, 10:30 a. m.): Proposal to authorize operation of the White Cross non-profit, voluntary medical service plan.

Public Service (Room 443, 10:30 a. m.): Bill for five-day work week for all public employees and another for a 40-hour week for such workers.

Counties (Room 433, 10 a. m.): Legislation to transfer from County Commissoners to the Sheriff of each county control of county industrial farms and to subject county expenditures in jails and houses of correction to approval by the State Commissioner of Correction.

Plight of Aliens in France Told by Brighton Family

The experiences of an American family who escaped recently from France and the severe plight of the refugees in that country are being related today by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Audette, formerly of Paris and now residents of the Boston suburb of Brighton.

Mr. and Mrs. Audette and their three children reached the United States a few days ago on the American Export Lines ship Excambion with funds loaned by the American Government. They had been stranded in Paris for many weeks, and suffered the deprivations of proper food and clothing—like thousands of other refugees still in France—before arrangements were completed to bring them to America.

Despite their difficulties due to lack of food and other essentials, Mr. and Mrs. Audette urge that the American people send nothing in the way of food or clothing to Occupied France, as everything falls into the hands of the Germans.

Mr. Audette, a native of New Bedford, went to Paris 10 years ago to establish a filing system for a French electrical firm. He married a native of France, and their family now includes three boys, two, four, and six years old.

When the Germans came into Paris last June they were aided by French fifth columnists, according to the Audettes. But, undaunted, the Audettes in turn tried to do their part by doing propaganda work for the cause of Britain among the bewildered French.

The Audettes accused the Germans in occupied France of stripping the country of art pieces and valuables. At the same time they spoke derisively of the French Government which, they charged, "sold out to the Germans" before the downfall.

Mr. and Mrs. Audette, however, were loud in their praise of Marshal Pétain, the French Chief of State. The American Red Cross, they said, is doing good work in Unoccupied France.

Harvard Dean Handles Job Of President 'In His Stride'

Dr. George H. Chase, Greek and Latin professor who has, in effect, become President of Harvard University, is taking the job in stride—without discontinuing the reading of detective stories and listening to Charlie McCarthy, he told an interviewer today.

Dr. Chase, one of the kindliest and best-loved men in the Harvard administration, took over direction of his alma mater Feb. 17 when Dr James B. Conant, President, left for England. His official title is "Dean of the University."

For six weeks Dean Chase will be Acting President, and while he belittles the task as "routine"—he has substituted for Dr. Conant often in the past two years—he will go down in history as one of the distinguished and colorful administrators of America's oldest university.

Dean Chase entered Harvard in 1892 and studied the classics. He went to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, for two years between 1896 and 1898, and then returned to join the Harvard faculty in 1901. In 1910, when James Conant entered Harvard as a freshman, Dr. Chase had been an assistant professor for four years.

Steady Climb Upward

His other titles show how he steadily rose in the Harvard hierarchy: John E. Hudson Professor of Classical Archaeology (1916); Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (1925), and Dean of the University (1939).

Now, at the top of the heap, with his son studying Engineering Sciences in the College, Dean Chase is still the kind of man secretaries, librarians, and messenger boys say they love to work for.

In the summer, he told an interviewer in his office in Massachusetts Hall, he and his son, Dick, move to a farm in New Hampshire, where they build stone walls, cut their own wood for the fireplace, "dig around" in a garden, and tramp in the woods.

Here he catches up with his light reading, he says—detective stories, novels, and P. G. Wodehouse, for the most part. Always there is a radio near by, for he "never misses" Charlie McCarthy and Information Please.

It is hard to picture the little man with the graying hair, luxurious lip mustache, brown suit, and horn-rimmed spectacles matching his wits against the radio "experts"—and coming out second best. But he insists that is what happens.

"I listen to lots of quiz programs, and rarely know the right answers," he says.

Archaeology Is Hobby

Academically, his hobby is classical archaeology.

"When I went to Athens to study in '96, just out of Harvard, Greek and Latin were just languages to me," he says. "But when I stood in the Parthenon and the Forum, and the Coliseum, the early civilizations sprang to life. When I came back I took the first opportunity to join the Fine Arts Department and teach archeology."

During a sabbatical year, in the spring of 1914, he joined a Princeton Commission for the Excavation of Sardis, Libya. His particular assignment was vases and other pottery.

Since then he has been to Greece and Rome only once, in 1926, and then only for a few weeks. On this trip he witnessed the dedication of a new library in the American School of Classical Studies.

Since 1931, he has been Phi Beta Kappa Senator and Chairman of the Committee on Qualifications of Member Colleges. His wide variety of talents also extend to the short-wave radio. At one time he directed all radio programs sponsored by Harvard over WRUL.

By a Staff Artist

Dr. George H. Chase
Acting as Harvard President in absence of Dr. Conant

American-Born Woman Honored for Heroism

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—American-born Mrs. Jennie Burnham Cameron has been awarded the Order of the British Empire for heroism during an air raid.

Mrs. Cameron, whose parents and two sons live in Winchester, Mass., is welfare and billeting officer in the Leicestershire Village of Kirby Muxloe. Her husband is a Leicester businessman whom the American met when he visited the United States.

A fellow worker credited her with getting 165 persons to safety during an air raid, saying: "She worked like a Trojan all through a really ghastly night, quite oblivious of the bombs."

Ax and Flares Lack Retarded O'Hara Help

Either an ax above decks, or flares for use in an emergency could have prevented some of the 18 fatalities when the fishing schooner Mary E. O'Hara struck a barge near Boston Harbor and sank in the early morning hours of Jan. 21, according to testimony at the Government's inquiry in Boston today.

Frank Silva, one of the five men saved from the wreck, told the investigators that if an ax had been handy above decks when the crash occurred, dories could have been chopped free of ice and floated, rescuing some of those lost.

As it was, he related, the ship carried only one ax and that was below decks near the bosun's bunk.

Men could also have been rescued; he told the Board of Inquiry, if the ship had had flares. Men who climbed into the ship's rigging could have ignited these flares, attracting attention of ships which passed by in the darkness. Mr. Silva testified he had been fishing for 40 years and the tragedy of the O'Hara made him realize, for the first time, the necessity for flares aboard ship.

Capt. Robert P. Moon, of the tug Montrose, testified that his crew anchored the barge Winifred Sheridan, struck by the fishing schooner, outside the channel, that the barge was well lighted throughout the night and that, in his opinion, there was not a proper lookout aboard the O'Hara.

Captain Moon's statements at the inquiry contradicted earlier testimony by survivors that the barge was not well lighted. He granted that he had been forced to anchor the Sheridan and two other barges in an unusual location, due to the weather, but insisted that he had taken all precautions against accident by lighting the barges, and anchoring them outside the channel.

Mr. Silva, when asked if canvas should be used to cover nested dories in order that these might be freed in an emergency, told the Board that in his opinion canvas would freeze as quickly as do the dories, making it equally difficult to free these in a hurry.

The hearing which opened yesterday before Government officials at the Appraisers Stores Building, Atlantic and Northern Avenues, is expected to end tomorrow.

State-Operated Small Loan Agency Measure Is Urged

A state-operated small loan agency, to lend Massachusetts citizens up to $300 at an interest rate not exceeding one per cent a month, was advocated today by Francis E. Kelly, former Democratic Lieutenant Governor, before the legislative Committee on State Administration.

The former Lieutenant Governor said that more than 250,000 persons in Massachusetts last year borrowed more than $37,000,000 from private small loan concerns at rates ranging from 18 per cent to 36 per cent a year. He stated that he was convinced that small loan companies would not voluntarily lower their rates but would be forced to do so under his bill.

He predicted that the State could operate such a small loan system at a profit to aid taxpayers.

Attacking the private loan agencies, Mr. Kelly said, "Millions of dollars yearly are being taken out of the scant earnings of hard working people, many of whom live in constant fear of loss of homes if unable to meet these outrageous interest charges.

"The people compelled by necessity to borrow from these loan agencies do not meet the rigid requirements of the legitimate savings banks but nevertheless they are industrious and good citizens. They pay these exorbitant rates because our state laws permit such payments."

Navy Funds Sought for N. E.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Navy has recommended to Congress expenditures of nearly $20,000,000 in New England for expansion of aviation, shipbuilding, and manufacturing facilities and for bases for submarine chasers, torpedo boats, and mine layers.

The largest single item was $8,500,000 for expansion of the General Electric Company's plant at Pittsfield, Mass., where the Navy wants hydraulic and other equipment manufactured.

The funds would be used for buildings, machine tools and equipment. In outlining the program before a House Appropriations Subcommittee, Rear Admiral W. R. Furlong, Chief of Ordnance, said the expenditure was necessary because the company would have no need for the buildings in normal times.

Asked what would happen to the plant after the emergency, Admiral Furlong said the contract with the company provided its purchase by General Electric by negotiation and a requirement that the company must maintain the property and the tools in it for at least five years.

Funds sought by the Navy for regular Naval establishments and recommended by the House Appropriations Committee included:

For the Boston Navy Yard to expand facilities in South Boston, $3,090,000; for housing crews of Navy vessels being repaired, $285,000.

For the Newport training station to permit the training of 2,200 recruits a month, $269,000.

To expand the New London, Conn., submarine base barracks, increase power facilities and improve water supply, $755,000.

For the Newport, R. I., torpedo station to enlarge manufacturing buildings and improve the power plant, $2,855,000.

For the Chelsea, Mass., Naval hospital for an additional temporary ward building, $65,000.

For the Newport Naval Hospital, an H-type ward building, $65,000.

To expand the Quonset Point, R. I., hospital to 200-bed capacity, $200,000.

The Navy also proposed expenditure of $21,000,000 for "section bases" from which sub chasers, mine layers and the new speedy torpedo boats would operate along the coast. A good part of this sum, it was believed, would be allocated to New England spots.

The Navy also recommended expenditure of $1,470,000 for experimental work with torpedoes, bombs, fuses, and smoke floats, but did not indicate if any of the work with torpedoes would be carried out at the Newport, R. I., torpedo station.

Central Artery Plans Explained

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today explained the central artery traffic bill and other proposed street improvements to his department heads at a special luncheon at the Parker House.

"Many questions have been raised concerning the traffic plan, and some misapprehensions have arisen among public figures in the city," the Mayor explained to reporters. "I wanted to get the department heads together to make sure they have a clear understanding of the program for they, above all others, should have correct information about it."

Today's luncheon was the latest of a long series of meetings at which the Mayor and city planning officials have explained the traffic plan to various groups.

Coakley and MacDonald Clash At Hearing on Latter's Charge

A two-hour verbal battle between Daniel H. Coakley, Democratic member of the Massachusetts Executive Council, and Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, over the latter's recent charge that State funds were used to build the $125,000 highway leading to a real estate development on Cape Cod, operated by a member of the Council, was a feature of today's Executive Council meeting.

As raised voices were heard through the closed doors of the Council Chamber, observers were reminded of similar stormy sessions held frequently during the administration of James M. Curley in 1935 and 1936.

Commissioner MacDonald had been summoned to appear before the Council to explain the charges which he made in a recent speech before the Beverly Chamber of Commerce. The move to call Mr. MacDonald before the Council for questioning was made by Councilor Coakley, who said that many persons believed he was the Councilor Commissioner MacDonald meant.

Several members of the Council, after the morning session, said that Mr. MacDonald told the Council that the subject matter of his speech was based upon statements made to him by two of his district engineers and by more than 50 residents of the district in which the road was built.

It is understood that Mr. MacDonald said that the two engineers subsequently retracted the information they supplied, but not before he had delivered his speech. Another Councilor said Mr. MacDonald told the Council that he could not name the Councilor to whom he referred in his speech.

Joseph B. Clark, Jr., Democratic Councilor from Fall River, told reporters that he characterized Mr. MacDonald's speech as "cheap publicity." The Councilor added that Mr. MacDonald evaded most of the questions asked by members of the Council.

Prior to going before the Council, Mr. MacDonald said that he had referred in his speech to a highway and bridge at Falmouth which led to a real estate development. He said the road was built in 1936 and that the real ownership of the real estate development was shrouded in mystery. He added that there was no doubt that several politicians were involved in gaining construction of the road in question.

Mr. MacDonald said he was not referring to the road leading to the summer home of Councilor Coakley.

YD to Do Own Processing; Reception Center at Edwards

Activity on the New England defense front continued at a rapid rate today as dispatches from the various military centers disclosed.

A $14,000,000 air depot for the northwest may be located in New England it was disclosed today in Washington. Before the House Appropriations Subcommittee, Army Air Corps Officials told of plans for such a depot but said its location had not yet been selected. In view of the Army's activity in building up New England aviation facilities it was believed the depot, which will be used for storing gasoline and oil supplies, would be placed in New England.

The Army Air Corps has boosted its estimate of expenditures for the Northeastern Air Base at Westover Field, Mass., by $2,483,877 it was announced today. This brings the total expenditures to be made at the Northeast Air Base near Chicopee to $7,966,000.

Gas masks for civilian as well as military use will be made under War Department supervision at plants to be leased in Fall River and North Adams, Mass. The proposal of the department includes a sum of $18,297 for rent in the Firestone Rubber Co., facilities at Fall River and the Sprague Specialties Co., North Adams. Service gas masks are being assembled at Fall River and non-combatant masks at North Adams.

The Vermont House of Representatives today passed a bill calling for an appropriation of $35,000 to establish a State Guard to replace the Vermont National Guard unit called for Federal Service.

At Camp Edwards, a recruit reception center—first to be set up in New England outside of Fort Devens—was prepared today to handle the first Selective Service recruits to join the 26th Division. During the next three days, 900 draftees will be sent to the Cape camp from Massachusetts to begin filling the Yankee Division quota of 9,100 men needed to bring the outfit to wartime strength. Beginning Saturday, with the fifth draft inductions, recruits will go to Camp Edwards at the accelerated rate of about 600 men daily.

The Yankee Division has been accorded the privilege of processing its own trainees—said to be the first in the country to do so. High ranking "brass hats" were on hand today to watch the experiment with a view to extending it to other outfits.

Anti-Aircraft equipment said to be worth more than $5,000,000 was put on display at Narragansett Park, R. I., today by the 68th Coast Artillery (A. A.) which, with 350 pieces of mobile equipment and 1,880 men, rumbled over the highways from Camp Edwards today in another demonstration maneuver. Tonight the outfit, which includes 550 selectees, will take battle stations and attempt to "down enemy planes" of the 101st Observation Squadron of the 26th Division which is based at East Boston.

Steel Union Walks Out In Wage Dispute

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 26 (AP)—The Worcester Pressed Steel Company, which is working on a million dollars' worth of defense contracts, reported today that 200 employees had "walked out."

Trusten P. Draper, Vice-President of the firm which employs approximately 300, said that the company and a committee of workers had been deadlocked in a wage dispute.

The company is operating 24 hours a day in manufacturing aircraft motor parts and shell casings for the United States, and machine gun parts for the British.

Employees referred reporters to Martin J. Walsh, District Organizer for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who was not immediately available.

Mr. Draper said the company and a committee of workers had been discussing a wage increase. He added that some increases had been given but that the company could not meet the demand of the committee.

"We increased in December," he said, "and our wages now are higher than those in competing plants."

bea. 1790

Men of good taste select us to keep their evening wear in top form.

Sunshine Laundry 8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

How many days in Lent?

"40" says the calendar, "365" says the fishing industry.

That's because fish, once thought of primarily as a dish for Fridays and Lent has now become a year-round favorite.

Chief factors in this change in America's eating habits were the introduction of the fillet and quick freezing — both pioneered by this organization. They made ocean fish with fresh-caught flavor as easy to buy in Denver as Boston.

Modern methods afloat and ashore, national distribution and 40-Fathom advertising in newspapers, magazines and radio are steadily increasing the demand for New England's famous seafoods. All of which means better business for the port of Boston.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—Current Art Exhibitions

Joan Bennett And Cagney In New Pictures

New films are announced for this week at the Metropolitan, Keith Memorial, and the Paramount and Fenway.

At the Metropolitan beginning Thursday, the chief item on the program will be "Strawberry Blonde," deriving from the play, "One Sunday Afternoon," with James Cagney, Olivia De Havilland, and Rita Hayworth to fill the leading roles. The story is about a pugnacious dentist, who loses one girl and marries another, and eventually finds that he was more fortunate than he had suspected in his second choice. The film has been done against backgrounds of the nineties. In the supporting cast are Alan Hale, George Tobias, Jack Carson, and Una O'Connor.

The companion film, "The Monster and the Girl," is described as a melodrama in which seven murders take place. Ellen Drew, Paul Lukas, and Robert Paige are in the cast.

★ ★ ★

'Son of Monte Cristo'

Joan Bennett, Louis Hayward, and George Sanders head the cast of "Son of Monte Cristo," new film arriving today at the Keith Memorial. The story is concerned with the efforts of the Count of Monte Cristo to rescue the Grand Duchess of the principality of Lichtenburg from a villainous dictator. Among the players are Florence Bates, Lionel Royce, Montagu Love, George Renavent, and Jack Mulhall. The production was directed by Rowland V. Lee.

The second feature, "Play Girl," is set forth as sophisticated comedy about a fortune hunter who had profited from breach of promise suits and who trains a younger woman in the business of fleecing wealthy playboys. Kay Francis, James Ellison, Mildred Coles, and Nigel Bruce are among the players.

★ ★ ★

Continuing Films

Films remaining for extended runs include the following:

Majestic—Walt Disney's "Fantasy," with music by the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowski, now in its fifth week.

Fine Arts—"Here Is Ireland," travel film in color, now in its eighth week.

State and Orpheum — "The Philadelphia Story," and "Road Show," beginning a second week Thursday.

★ ★ ★

Paramount and Fenway

"Virginia," Technicolor film now at the Metropolitan, will move tomorrow to the Paramount and Fenway. Stirling Hayden, who has one of the important roles, will appear in person at both theaters. The cast is headed by Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray.

"Ride, Kelly, Ride," the companion feature in the current bill at the Metropolitan, will likewise move tomorrow to the Paramount and Fenway. "Flight From Destiny" and "The Great Mr. Nobody," which had been scheduled for tomorrow, are now announced to open on March 6.

★ ★ ★

Radio Trio

At the Keith Boston beginning Thursday a radio trio, the Smoothies, and the comedian, Henny Youngman, will head the stage show beginning Thursday and continuing for four days. The feature films will be "Secret Evidence," with Marjorie Reynolds and Charles Quigley, and "Petticoat Politics," with Roscoe Karns and Ruth Donnelly.

★ ★ ★

South Station

Alice Marble, tennis star, appears as guest in the "Information Please" film heading the program that begins Friday at the South Station Theater. Among the other short features will be a tour of New Orleans, "The Story of Henry Brugh," founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, two color cartoons, Leon Errol comedy, newsreels, "Training Police Horses," and other novelties.

★ ★ ★

At the Telepix

The program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday will include "Monastery"; a Mary Roberts Rinehart mystery story; Lowell Thomas' "Sentinels of the Caribbean"; story of Henry Bergh's struggle to establish the S. P. C. A.; screen "Kid Quiz"; Hollywood's "Pirate Den"; color cartoon, and half an hour of newsreels.

★ ★ ★

At the Exeter

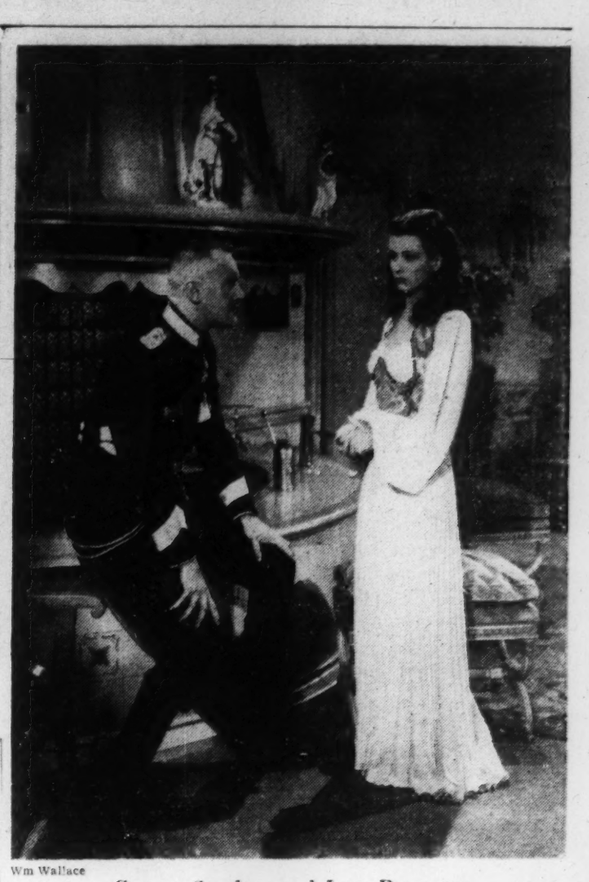
Continuing through this evening the films at the Exeter will be "Santa Fe Trail," with Raymond Massey, Errol Flynn, and Olivia De Havilland, and "Second Chorus." Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the features will be "Haunted Honeymoon" with Robert Montgomery and Constance Cummings, and "The Girl in the News" with Margaret Lockwood.

© Vitagraph

James Cagney and Olivia De Havilland
In "Strawberry Blonde," arriving Thursday on the screen at the Metropolitan

Walt Disney Productions

Scene From 'Fantasia'
"Sorcerer's Apprentice" episode in Walt Disney's film now in its fifth week at the Majestic



Wm Wallace

George Sanders and Joan Bennett
In "The Son of Monte Cristo," coming today to the Screen at the Keith Memorial

Doll and Richards

At Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street, oils and water colors and monotypes painted by Vladimir Pavlosky are on exhibition.

This is the most comprehensive display of pictures yet held by this painter who has been showing for many years in Boston. He has always shown an aptitude with the brush, and within the limits he has set for himself, has worked efficiently, and often appealingly.

The moored fishing boats at Gloucester continue to fascinate Mr. Pavlosky. He finds his stride in the dense paste of oil pigment and in the transparent washes of water color. He paints naturalistically, and spectators will find his artistic lineage among established New Englanders like J. S. Sargent and Winslow Homer. He is at his best when painting the peculiar atmospheric texture of a gray day and most effective, it seems to us, when he economizes on brush strokes. Simplification is a dominating tendency in painting of our time, and we find extra strokes and excess shadows intrusive.

Mr. Pavlosky's monotypes provide a happy variation. In monotype he feels a freedom from naturalism; he permits himself to be fanciful through the "accidentals" which characterize this paint-print medium. He spots his figures, streaks or "textures" the surfaces, so that a decorative and very pleasing surface results, reminiscent of Maurice Prendergast. Away from realistic portrayal, Mr. Pavlosky becomes a decorator, and he seems happier, more relaxed, and more imaginative.

At Doll and Richards there are also some of the original preparatory drawings for "Fantasia." Again the Disney artists show their astounding versatility in portrayal of animals, their observation of characteristic traits, and their keen wit. For us somehow, everything was said in these graphic sketches, and the animation, color, lighting, and music was in many respects accessory. The drawings show further that Americans excel in graphic art. Pencil in hand they are free, expressive and amusing; with the brush they are more timid, and less ingenious.

D. A.

Symphony Program

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Koussevitzky, will play in Symphony Hall on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening the Ninth Symphony of Gustav Mahler, two pieces by Anatol Liadoff, "The Enchanted Lake" and "Baba Yaga" and the "Spanish Caprice" of Rimsky-Korsakoff. At Cambridge tomorrow evening the "Fantastic" Symphony of Berlioz, Gluck's Overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis," and Ravel's Suite, "Mother Goose," will be played.

Charles Kullman

To sing in "Madame Butterfly," "Don Giovanni" and "Love of Three Kings" during the engagement of the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Metropolitan Theater

Dance Notebook

Since New York's new deal of Sunday instead of Monday night performances in the legitimate theater, Monday has become dance concert night rather than Sunday as formerly; and for some reason unknown to this writer, the Mansfield Theater has replaced the once popular Guild for these all too occasional events.

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It is at the Mansfield, on Monday evening, March 3, that Anna Sokolow will give her only Broadway performance of the season, and the first in three years, when she will present three ballets from Mexico dedicated to the memory of the Mexican composer, Silvestre Revueltas. His music is used for "Fable of the Wandering Frog," "Homage to Garcia Lorca," and "Seven Songs for Children." Scheduled for the rest of the program are: "Rain of the Bulls," its libretto especially written for Miss Sokolow by José Bergamin, its music by Antonio Soler, orchestrated by Alex North; "Slaughter of the Innocents," "Exile," and a new group work, all with music by Mr. North, co-conductor with Alex Saron of the chamber orchestra assisting. Directly after the concert, Miss Sokolow will return to Mexico City, where she has been occupied teaching and dancing in association with the Ministry of Education.

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The Sunday evening tradition is sustained by the Humphrey-Weidman Company and Helen Tamiris in the week-end concerts at their respective studios; the Young Men's Hebrew Association carries on its Dance Theater series on Sunday afternoons; and the Saturday evening Students Dance Recital Series continues at the Washington Irving High School. These programs are not given regularly every week, except at the Humphrey-Weidman Studio. The next series of programs at Helen Tamiris's studio will come in April.

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★ ★ ★

Ballet Tours, Un-inc.

It is said that the Jooss Ballet, now in South America, is planning a tour of Australia and New Zealand; that Colonel W. de Basil may take his Original Ballet Russe on a tour of Latin America, including Mexico and Cuba, and is considering four new ballets "representing the works of Mexican, Cuban, negro and native American composers," to be presented at the time, and that the San Francisco Opera Ballet Company, with a repertoire of 10 ballets and a company of 40 members, headed by Ballet-Master William Christensen, will make its first Eastern tour next season. The latter company has come as far East as Detroit this year. Notable in its current repertoire is "Swan Lake" in the entire four acts.

The Littlefield Ballet is making its first national tour; The Graft Ballet is making a more extended tour than last year's, and Massine's Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, on its annual cross-country jaunt, played the cities of the West Coast and the Southwest the greater part of February. There are prospects of a revival of Lincoln Kirstein's American Ballet Caravan in the spring.

★ ★ ★

Ballet Theater

Ballet Theater, currently at the Majestic, New York, with a daily change of program, Mondays omitted, has exchanged the Thursday matinees for Sunday afternoon performances.

M. L.

Premiere for 'John Doe'

"Meet John Doe," the Frank Capra picture starring Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck, will have a double premiere in New York at the Rivoli and the Fifty-first Street Theaters early in March, it is announced by Warners, distributors of the film.

Stage News

Sidney Kingsley, according to the New York Times, is busy on a play about Thomas Jefferson which he hopes to finish before he is called for the army. Mr. Kingsley, it seems, is in the 1-A classification for military service.

★ ★ ★

"Your Loving Son," a comedy by Abby Merchant, is announced for a New York opening by the new producing firm of Jay Richard Kennedy and Alfred Bloomingdale. Frankie Thomas, Jr., is announced for the title role and others in the cast so far are Jay Fassett, Lily Cahill, Charita Bauer and Eddie Nugent. The play was once considered as a vehicle for himself by Ezra Stone, who tried it out in Cambridge, last summer.

★ ★ ★

"Alice in Wonderland" is the next in the series of plays for boys and girls, at Jordan Hall. It will be given Saturday morning, March 22, at 10:15 by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater, under the auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The final play in the series will be "Robin Hood," Saturday, April 26.

Musical Events to Come

"Venus and Adonis," masque by the seventeenth-century Englishman, John Blow, will be presented by the Lowell House Musical Society in Lowell House Dining Hall, on the evenings of March 11 and 12.

Malcolm H. Holmes, conductor of the Harvard, Radcliffe, and Wellesley College orchestras, will direct. The principals will be members of the Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society, and the chorus, orchestra, and ballet will be drawn from Harvard and Radcliffe organizations.

According to Edward J. Dent ("Venus and Adonis") served as the model for Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas." The work, written about 1685, was first performed for the entertainment of the King Charles II.

★ ★ ★

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be presented by the Handel and Haydn Society on Sunday evening, March 23, in Symphony Hall. Soloists will be Emma Beldan, soprano; Gertrude Berggren, contralto; Harriet Eden, soprano; Donald Dame, tenor, and Walter Kidder, bass. Dr. Thompson Stone will conduct. The concert is to be given under the auspices of the Benevolent Fraternity of Unitarian Churches.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 2:10, 5:35, 9:10. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire. 4, 7:40.

Fenway—
"The Case of the Black Parrot," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50.

Fine Arts—
"Here is Ireland," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse," 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Play Girl," Kay Francis. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. "March of Time," 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:20. "The Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40.

Kenmore—
"The Scarlet Pimpernel," Leslie Howard and Merle Oberon. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Mad Miss Manton," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:10. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," Eugene Pallette. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern—
"High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"The Philadelphia Story," Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:25, 10. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
"The Case of the Black Parrot," 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Hoosier School Boy," with Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. "In Old Colorado," William Boyd and Andy Clyde. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Scollay—
"High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Crime Doesn't Pay Series," "Nostradamus Predictions," "Training U. S. Merchant Marines," "Travel New York," "Hollywood's Picture People," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:25, 5, 8:30. "The Philadelphia Story," Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:30 a. m., 2, 6:30, 10:05.

Telepix—
"Nostradamus Predicts War's Outcome." "Crime Does Not Pay." "Tannhauser Overture." "Take It or Leave It." "Training Police Horses." 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:54 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Uptown—
"Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 3:05, 6:30, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "No, No Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2, Continuous, 6:30-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Charter Pilot." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. "Out West with the Peppers." 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "One Night in the Tropics," "Charter Pilot," "Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 3:30, 6:45, 10.
Brookline Village: "Street of Memories," Lynne Roberts. 2:07, 5:09, 8:11. "Comrade X," Clark Gable. 3:33, 6:35, 9:37.
Cleveland Circle: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Haunted Honeymoon," Gene Autry. "Ridin' on a Rainbow." 2, Continuous from 7-11.
Harvard: "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry and Ann Miller. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Too Many Husbands," Jean Arthur and Fred MacMurray. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Queen of Destiny," Anna Neagle. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 2:16, 9:16. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Angels Over Broadway." "Where Did You Get That Girl." 2 Evenings 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 2:15, 9:25. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Four Mothers," the Lane Sisters. 2:25, 8:16. "Haunted Honeymoon." 1:54, 6:45, 9:50.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Give Us Wings." "Three Men from Texas." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney.
Park: "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Three Men from Texas." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 1:04, 4:15, "Texas Rangers Ride Again," 1:55, 6:48, 9:41.
Hyde Park: "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," Henry Fonda and Sylvia Sidney. "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2:30, 8:15. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 4:15, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "She Couldn't Say No," Roger Pryor and Eve Arden. 1:30, 4:53, 8:15. "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. 2:32, 5:55, 9:15.
Mystic: "Give Us Wings," Dead End Kids. 2:15, 2:35. "Chad Hanna," Dorothy Lamour and Henry Fonda. 3:20, 7, 9:40.
Maplewood: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Sky Devils." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. "Little Men," Jack Oakie and Kay Francis. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2:05, 5:30. "Go West," Marx Brothers. 3:30, 7, 9:40.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 5. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 3:24, 9:39.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "South of Suez," George Brent. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Great Plain Robbery," Jack Holt. "Where Did You Get That Girl?" Leon Errol.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 9. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Bros., and the Andrews Sisters. "Give Us Wings," Billy Halop and Victor Jory. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Charter Pilot." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers and Dennis Morgan. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Saunders and Wendy Barrie.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper.
Strand: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery and Constance Cummings.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2 and 8:10.
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SOMERVILLE — Central: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Father Is a Prince." 2 Evening 6:30. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby, "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich.
Strand: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Comrade X," Clark Gable. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "The Women," Joan Crawford, Rosalind Russell, Norma Shearer and Joan Fontaine. "Always a Bride." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero and Patricia Morison. 2:10, 7:55. "Street of Memories," Guy Kibbee and Lynne Roberts. 3:32, 9:17.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Charter Pilot." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Young People," Shirley Temple. "The Mummy's Hand." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle and Richard Carlson. 2:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays. Children's show Saturday morning at 10.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle." 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "South of Suez," George Brent. 3:52, 8:13. "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 2:15, 6:30 9:50.

Dance Notebook

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★ ★ ★

Ballet Theater

Ballet Theater, currently at the Majestic, New York, with a daily change of program, Mondays omitted, has exchanged the Thursday matinees for Sunday afternoon performances.

M. L.

Premiere for 'John Doe'

"Meet John Doe," the Frank Capra picture starring Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck, will have a double premiere in New York at the Rivoli and the Fifty-first Street Theaters early in March, it is announced by Warners, distributors of the film.

Stage News

Sidney Kingsley, according to the New York Times, is busy on a play about Thomas Jefferson which he hopes to finish before he is called for the army. Mr. Kingsley, it seems, is in the 1-A classification for military service.

★ ★ ★

"Your Loving Son," a comedy by Abby Merchant, is announced for a New York opening by the new producing firm of Jay Richard Kennedy and Alfred Bloomingdale. Frankie Thomas, Jr., is announced for the title role and others in the cast so far are Jay Fassett, Lily Cahill, Charita Bauer and Eddie Nugent. The play was once considered as a vehicle for himself by Ezra Stone, who tried it out in Cambridge, last summer.

★ ★ ★

"Alice in Wonderland" is the next in the series of plays for boys and girls, at Jordan Hall. It will be given Saturday morning, March 22, at 10:15 by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater, under the auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The final play in the series will be "Robin Hood," Saturday, April 26.

Musical Events to Come

"Venus and Adonis," masque by the seventeenth-century Englishman, John Blow, will be presented by the Lowell House Musical Society in Lowell House Dining Hall, on the evenings of March 11 and 12.

Malcolm H. Holmes, conductor of the Harvard, Radcliffe, and Wellesley College orchestras, will direct. The principals will be members of the Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society, and the chorus, orchestra, and ballet will be drawn from Harvard and Radcliffe organizations.

According to Edward J. Dent ("Venus and Adonis") served as the model for Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas." The work, written about 1685, was first performed for the entertainment of the King Charles II.

★ ★ ★

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be presented by the Handel and Haydn Society on Sunday evening, March 23, in Symphony Hall. Soloists will be Emma Beldan, soprano; Gertrude Berggren, contralto; Harriet Eden, soprano; Donald Dame, tenor, and Walter Kidder, bass. Dr. Thompson Stone will conduct. The concert is to be given under the auspices of the Benevolent Fraternity of Unitarian Churches.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.20

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Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

★★★★ I LIKE IT."—Manlie, News
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BR. 9-3067
Evs. 8:40, $3.30 to 55c. Mats Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

"GREAT FUN."—Anderson, Journ.-Amer.
MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
THE RIOTOUS LAUGH HIT
by JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St., West of B'way. CI. 6-9353
EVGS. 8:40, MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
COWL
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Antoil Lee
MOROSCO Thea. W. 45th St. CI. 6-6230. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40

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HELEN HAYES in 2 LAST WEEKS! MAURICE EVANS
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Mike Ryba Is One-Man Ball Club—Rossmen Relax for Final First-Place Drive

Veteran Pitcher Is Glad To Try Major League Again

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 26—Surrounded by tourists and blanketed overhead by a cloudless sky, the Boston Red Sox ran through their third spring training session at Payne Field this afternoon. Taking advantage of the warm sun, Manager Joe Cronin let his pitchers throw a little harder today, so they will be ready to give the infielders and outfielders batting practice when they arrive in camp in a body Friday morning. Joe also let the hurlers have their fun at the batting cage today.

One of the most talked-of pitchers on the Red Sox staff is Mike Ryba, who once bore the title: "A one-man ball club." But as far as Mike is concerned, that is behind him now. No longer will he try to pitch, catch, play the infield or the outfield.

Stayed On Mound

"All I did last season was pitch," said the veteran rookie from Rochester at the close of the workout. "The Rochester club had Ray Mueller and Bob Scheffing behind the plate, and needed starting pitchers, so they let me stay in one place. I'm sure glad they did. Otherwise, Cronin would not have given me this chance."

Did Ryba think he was ready this time?

"I'll give them all I've got," he answered, grinning. "They tell me that if I could win 24 games in the International League, I ought to be able to win a few up here. Maybe they're right. I hope so. It's about time I got another chance to eat these big league steaks."

Cardinal Trials

What happened when he had those trials with the Cardinals?

"Well, I don't know," he said. "I always thought I did pretty well with them, but apparently they didn't think so. In four trials with them I won 19 games and lost either eight or nine. The last time I joined them, when Frisch was manager, I gave them only one bad game. But Frankie wouldn't keep me. However, don't get me wrong. Frisch is a great manager, and I like him, despite his lack of confidence in me."

Did Mike think he was ever going to get another trial in the majors?

"Yes, I figured somebody would give me a looking over after those 24 wins last year," said Ryba. "A lot of clubs need pitching up here—in both leagues. I probably would have been up to stay long ago if I'd stuck to the mound. But I like to play ball all the time. My feet got itchy when I was sitting on the bench. And, of course, I've always been a pretty good hitter, which helped to keep me in there. One year at Columbus (American Association) I won 20 games pitching, worked about 45 behind the plate, played first and third bases, and hit .318. But still I wasn't good enough for the Cardinals."

Ryba no longer is a young man. If the Red Sox hadn't bought him for a reported $17,500, the Cardinals probably would have taken him back as a coach and part-time hurler. However, Joe Cronin is ready to give the right-hander a starting berth, to find out how that famous screwball will act against American League hitters. Mike also has a good curve and is fast. His pinch hitting will help.

Cronin's decision to buy Ryba must have been prompted by his success with such minor league veterans as Bill Harris and Joe Heving. A couple of years ago Bill and Joe arrived at Fenway Park in time to hurl the Sox into second place. Everybody around here will be happy if Ryba can do the same thing.

* * *

Among other things Ryba has been a minor league owner, manager and general manager. However, he has never belonged to any other big league club except the Cardinals.

* * *

Cronin is letting Ryba get into shape his own way, as Lefty Grove does every spring. As a matter of fact, Mike is never far out of shape. He weighs 200 pounds, although he doesn't look it.

* * *

Grove, incidentally, is as frisky as ever. As usual, he refuses to make a prediction, but probably will be ready to pitch the opener against Washington at Fenway Park April 15.

* * *

Now that Bobby Doerr has agreed to terms the remaining doubtful starter is Ted Williams. Since nothing has been heard from the hard-hitting outfielder his status continues in question. Doerr telephoned Joe Cronin here from his Pacific Coast home yesterday and stated his wishes. They were relayed to Eddie Collins in Boston. Collins called Doerr back and they reached a compromise. Doerr will drive to Sarasota.

Chaisson Holds Wide Advantage In Ice Scoring

Ray Chaisson, who played his last game for Boston College's championship hockey team last night, will probably be found to be the leading eastern intercollegiate scorer when all the results are finally tabulated. This season the Eagle center scored 29 goals and earned 30 assists for a total of 59 points, which is eight more than Buddy Foster of Dartmouth scored two years ago in setting the present record.

Though Chaisson may lead the eastern college scorers, he may not hold his lead in the New England College League, for he has just a one-point lead over Boston University's Johnny Chambers of Boston University, who has one more game to play. Ray finished up with 20 goals and 17 assists for 37 points, while Chambers has 19 goals and 17 assists for 36 points. Chambers will play for the Terriers against New Hampshire at the Arena Saturday night.

Both of these boys have had some very successful nights this winter. Chambers last night scored six goals and had one assist against M. I. T., while earlier in the season he scored three goals and five assists against Middlebury, and four goals and four assists against New Hampshire. Chaisson got three and four against Tech, and one and six against Colgate for his best nights.

The Boston College hockey records follow:

League Scoring
(Eight Games)

	G	A	Pts
Chaisson	20	17	37
Babine	11	14	25
Boudreau	14	11	25
Dumond	9	13	22
Pryor	10	9	19
Pryor	10	9	19
Mee	5	7	12
Maguire	4	2	6
Cuenin	2	4	6
Sullivan	2	2	4
Malone	1	2	3
Flynn	1	0	1
(Non-League)			
Chaisson	9	13	22
Dumond	13	6	19
Pryor	2	10	12
Babine	5	6	11
Powers	4	6	10
Boudreau	3	3	6
Cuenin	1	2	3
Mee	1	2	3
Sullivan	1	1	2
Maguire	1	1	2
Malone	0	1	1
McLaughlin	1	0	1

Season Record

Yale 4, B. C. 3.
B. C. 15, M. I. T. 1.
B. C. 9, Princeton 6.
B. C. 11, Colgate 4.
B. C. 4, Dartmouth 3.
B. C. 9, Northeastern 5.
B. C. 10, B. U. 3.
B. C. 11, New Hampshire 1.
B. C. 8, Dartmouth 3.
B. C. 13, New Hampshire 2.
B. C. 6, M. I. T. 6.
B. C. 6, Army 2.
B. C. 6, B. U. 3.
B. C. 11, Northeastern 5.

Won 13, Lost 1.
Goals for 130, against 46.

Huskies Hopeful Of Making Score In College Meet

Northeastern University has high hopes of getting into the scoring in the I. C. 4-A meet at Madison Square Garden on Saturday. Coach Jerry Tatton has not yet decided just how his men will run, but at least four and possibly seven Huskies will get into competition.

The chief Northeastern hopes are the Carroll twins of Belmont, Bill and Bob. They have been entered for the 1,000, the mile, and the two-mile relay. Mike Prohodsky of Mansfield has been entered for the mile and two mile, and Ed McFarland of Winthrop is in the dash and hurdles.

The Carrolls probably will run the trials in the thousand in the afternoon and if they qualify, will continue in that event at night. Should they fail to qualify, however, they will run the mile at night. Tatton will examine the fields very carefully at the executive meeting Friday night and may possibly change his mind at the last minute.

Bill Carroll is the New England A. A. U. 1,000-yard champion as the result of his sensational victory over Don Burnham in the recent V. F. W. meet. He holds a Northeastern record of 2:21, but both he and Bob are expected to get below 2:15 on a fast track with good competition.

Bob Carroll ran a 4:24 mile outdoors last summer in beating Harlan Woods, and he reeled off a 1:56 half mile on the anchor leg of the two-mile relay in the V. F. W. meet.

Weather Hinders Young Players

Wide World

Three Busy Bees

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—But not so busy at baseball. These three rookies of the Boston Bees are reading a newspaper while waiting for Manager Casey Stengel to decide if the team would engage in a practice session on a muddy field. Left to right: Frank Lamanna, pitcher, Ed Carnett, pitcher, and Sig Broskie, catcher.

'Tuss' Chooses New Staff For Indian Eleven

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 26 (AP)—DeOrmond "Tuss" McLaughry, new Dartmouth football coach, has announced appointment of his staff, bringing to the Indians four newcomers all under 30 years of age.

McLaughry, who succeeded "Red" Blaik when the latter went to West Point, said Bill Bevan, for five years assistant coach at Tulane, and George Barclay, of Oberlin College, would handle the line, and Charles Ewart, of Yale, and Dick Cassiano, who has been with the Brooklyn Dodgers professional eleven, would direct the backfield.

McLaughry said Johnny Handrahan, an assistant under Blaik, and Osborne Cowles, freshman coach, would be retained.

In announcing his selections, McLaughry said it was "a staff of youth packed with valuable experience."

Cassiano, who was a member of the famous Pittsburgh "dream backfield," is only 23, and Ewart, who was backfield coach at Wesleyan last fall, is 25. Ewart is regarded as one of the East's best teachers of punting.

Both Bevan, a graduate of Minnesota in 1935, and Barclay, North Carolina captain in 1935, are under 30, McLaughry said.

Bevan will coach the ends and tackles and Barclay the guards and centers. Barclay, after graduation, coached at Virginia Military Institute and North Carolina and played with the Dodgers in the National Pro Football League in 1936.

Coffman to St. Paul

ST PAUL, Minn. (AP) — Dick Coffman, former New York Giant righthander and last year a relief pitcher for the Boston Nationals, has been signed by St. Paul of the American Baseball Association. He will report at spring training March 14, he wired club officials.

Stengel Likes Way Pitchers Buckle Down to Early Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 26—Casey Stengel's veteran boxmen are displaying the zeal and verve of school boys in their daily workouts here, thereby setting a shining example for the younger crop of boxmen.

Good natured "riding" is always indicative of high morale. The only time a manager has concern is when players are too polite. The Bees possess two arch kidders in the persons of Jim Tobin and Sailor Bill Posedel. They keep the conversational ball constantly rolling. Al Piechota was their particular target a year ago, but Jim and Bill are distributing their shafts over the whole squad this season.

Developed Players

No fungo hitter works the boys harder than Coleman, yet never is the slightest resentment shown toward good natured Bob, who has developed so many big league stars in the course of his baseball career. Coleman's prize package to date is Hank Greenberg, the junior loop's most valuable operative in 1940. Coleman took justifiable pride in Chet Ross' achievements last year and believes Don Manno will secure many extra base blows for the Swarm this season.

When the Boston party arrived here in the rain last Saturday, some of its members grumbled a bit about the Texas weather, but Ol' Case was not one whit perturbed. He recalled that the Giants performed under almost perfect conditions in this "American Venice," so named because a river circles around the principal streets of the municipality.

"Why, it rained in California for six weeks, so Texas is entitled to a few days of damp weather," was the way he put it.

Stengel is inwardly upset over conditions at Pitman-Sullivan Field, however, but tries to hide his disappointment.

"Never knew a new park to be ready the first year," he declares. "I'll have the boys in good shape before they start North, however. You can bank on that."

Declines to Predict

The Bees manager flatly declines to make any predictions about how his club will finish in the 1941 National League pennant race, but he promises the citizens of San Antonio a scrappy, colorful, interesting team to watch in its brushes with the revivified Browns. The sparkle which battery men have shown in recent workouts would seem to bear him out.

Piechota shows far better spirit this year than in 1940 when he was a holdout for five days. Pie fully realizes he was distinctly below par then and is anxious to prove that he is a bona fide major league hurler. The Bees, recalling his record of 16 victories as against seven defeats for the Kansas City Blues in 1939, are not likely to part with him.

Wes Ferrell is also taking the spring training with extreme seriousness. He is very grateful to Bob Quinn and Stengel for providing him with the opportunity to stage a comeback. Wes has mellowed considerably since he was with the Red Sox. Thus far he has been the most mild mannered man at camp and gets along famously with his mates.

Miller Enthused

Not only the pitchers and catchers but Eddie Miller, prince of shortstops, revels in the spring work. A year ago Miller was listed as a holdout and reported at Bradenton, Florida, three days late. But Eddie is now a changed man. The brilliant infielder, who handled 920 chances and figured in 122 double plays in 1940, signed his contract the day after Christmas and reported here a full week before he was due.

There was a rumor to the effect that Ray Berres was holding out, but it proved entirely without foundation. The Bees' No. 1 backstop spent four weeks touring Mexico and was here for a month before the practice drills started. As a result, Berres was always a day or two ahead of his contract!

* * *

Sullivan, Ferrell and Tobin have their wives with them and Big Jim's 17-months-old daughter Patsy is also here. She is reigning queen of the lobby.

Sully improves all his spare time by playing golf with Fritz Ostermueller, late of the Red Sox and now a member of the Browns' box staff.

Phil Masi went back to his old trade of butcher in Chicago last winter, figuring that cutting beef might improve his hitting.

San Antonio people do not know Joe Di Maggio, so Frank Lamanna is not besieged by autograph hunters. This is a welcome relief for Frank.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts.
Washington	31	13	6	68
Baltimore	31	16	5	67
Atlantic City	25	23	4	54
River Vale	21	29	1	43
Boston	19	27	4	42
New York	16	35	0	32

Walker Cup Series

Baltimore	4	3	0	8
Atlantic City	4	3	0	8
Washington	3	2	0	6
New York	3	3	0	6
River Vale	3	3	0	6
Boston	1	4	0	2

Result Feb. 25

Washington 5, Baltimore 2.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Feb. 27
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

For Thursday, Feb. 27

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Short Waves from Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m):
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc)
First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Lowell Thomas.
Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; Paul Laval's Orchestra.
Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Popular Serenade; Andrini Continentals.
Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.
Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Music Graphs; Dramatic sketch.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:45 p. m.—Music, VLQT, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Master Concert, DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Dohnanyi: Aunt Simona, Overture, Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra; Symphonic Poem; News in English, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Talk: "The People of Britain," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Popular Songs, JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Lieut. Cmdr. Thomas Woodrooffe, R. N. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"We Speak for Ourselves": The People of Belfast, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches": talk, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Opera: First and Second Acts of "Madame Butterfly," by Puccini, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English, DJB, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Eagles Take N. E. College Hockey Title

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The championship of the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League today belonged to Boston College, following its victory at the Arena last night over a stubborn Northeastern sextet 11-5. In a second game Boston University defeated M. I. T. 9-5.

The Eagles last night removed all doubt as to their right to the title, even though Colby College has a chance to go through its remaining two games undefeated. Even though the Mules may wind up with a perfect slate in league competition, they will have played one less game than B. C.

Eastern Title

In taking the title, the Eagles also staked out an imposing claim for the mythical eastern championship for they have been undefeated in their last 13 straight games, in fact ever since they lost their opener to Yale 4-3. Princeton appears the only team with a right to challenge B. C., but the Tigers have already lost three of their 13 games so far.

The game last evening was a combination of the individual brilliance of four Eagle stars who were appearing for the last time in the Maroon and Gold uniform and of the inspiring team play of Northeastern's Huskies. Ray Chaisson, Fishy Dumond, Capt. Johnny Pryor, and Bobby Mee were all on their way to Atlantic City with the Boston Olympics today, and though Chaisson, Dumond, and Mee are only Juniors, they do not plan to finish their college education next year. Chaisson has a low number in the draft, Dumond expects to join the Army Air Corps, while Mee is a member of the Naval Reserve. Chaisson turned the hat trick, with three goals and one assist, while Mee scored two goals. Dumond and Pryor each contributed more than insignificant parts.

Stubborn Defense

The Huskies put up a stubborn defense, keeping the outcome partly in doubt until the final five minutes, when they came apart to allow four B. C. goals in less than two minutes and a half. Their first line of Chipman, Cusick, and Saumsiegle played the major part of the game and accounted for three goals, while Ronnie McKinnon, who was a standout at defense, scored the other two.

In the B. U.-Tech game, Johnny Chambers turned a double hat trick, with six goals and one assist to edge the Engineers singlehandedly. Tech surprised with its showing, especially after being down 0-5 after the first period.

Consecutive Game Streak Finishes at Twenty-Three

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It should not be too hard for the Bruins to settle for 23 consecutive games without defeat. They tried to make it 24 last night at the Boston Garden before 16,086 expectant fans, but the New York Rangers and Referee Mickey Ion proved too much of a barrier. The Rangers came here to stop the Bruins and they succeeded by a score of 2-0.

In defeating the Bruins the Boucher-coached sextet reminded the Boston fans of the coming play-offs. Unable to win first place at this late stage of the season, the Rangers are determined to make a final and desperate bid to retain the Stanley Cup by way of the play-offs.

The New Yorkers are concentrating on third place and the type of hockey that produces in the finals. They never once exhibited the so-called stream-line hockey for which Lester Patrick acquired acclaim. They took the ice determined to play for the breaks and let the Bruins carry the play. It was productive in the third period.

Played for Breaks

Throughout the first two periods the locals carried the play to the Rangers constantly and admittedly only poor finish and Ranger holding around the nets kept them from scoring. In the third period, when holding and interference became general, Mickey Ion called two almost successive penalties and Rangers scored each time. Even with Clapper in durance the Bruins were on the offense.

It is plain to see that when games count these Rangers take the ice with definite plans. Their defense last night was easy to see, but with lax refereeing it was most effective. One instance was the manner in which Bill Cowley was handled. On some Boston rushes Neil Colville scurried ahead and stationed himself behind the defense to prevent Cowley from using his favorite passes to Conacher and Wiseman, through the defense.

Cowley Manhandled

The defensemen never let Cowley through unmolested—even without the puck. If he shot to the backboards or passed to a teammate and then tried to advance he was severely manhandled, legally or illegally, by the Ranger defensemen. His justifiable complaints to Ion were answered by a go-away hand wave of the official. He was not bottled or harassed, he was hog-tied.

Even though the Rangers did manage to hold the Bruins scoreless and win the game 2-0, they do not yet appear like the team they were when they won the Stanley Cup last year. Last night they held up well in the first period, faded somewhat in the second and were slipping even more until the penalties to Clapper brought them back into the game.

The first Ranger goal was scored by Bryan Hextall on a rebound of Lynn Patrick's shot after the latter had taken a pass from Babe Pratt. The second was scored by Dutch Hiller who raced in on Brimsek unguarded on a play with Pratt. The Bruins staged rallies, but Rangers were fired by their two-goal lead and held. Ott Heller took a Hextall rebound and scored, but Ion ruled that time was up and did not allow the goal. It looked all right from the press box.

* * *

After the game Frank Boucher admitted that Rangers did not attempt to carry the play to the Bruins. . . "We figured to play for the breaks and hoped to hold your team. We will be much stronger in the play-offs and we are preparing for them" . . . Dave Kerr amazed the Boston writers when congratulated on his first shutout of the season by saying "Those Bruins did not have a good shot on me all night."

* * *

The Krauts, Schmidt, Dumart and Bauer were honored by the gallery patrons and the Blue Line members with wrist watches and water-color portraits before the game . . . Dit Clapper, Art Jackson, Roy Conacher and the Krauts left for Toronto immediately after the game where they will rejoin their mates Friday or Saturday.

* * *

New underwear will make its appearance in Toronto. . . . The Bruins refused to change or wash underwear during the closing stages of the current streak. . . . Kilby Macdonald was not used in the Ranger line-up and Mel Hill played only in the first and third periods. . . Kerr had 32 stops and Brimsek 18.

Both the Bruins and Toronto are idle until their clash at Toronto this Saturday night. . . With the Leafs holding first place by only two points it is possible for the Bruins to win and tie for the lead. . . Syl Apps, who is pressing Bill Cowley for the scoring lead, did not gather a point in the 4-4 overtime tie against Amerks last night and left the game with an injury in the second period.

Greenberg Put in Class 1

DETROIT, Feb. 26 (AP)—A draft board official estimated today that Henry Greenberg, the Detroit Tigers' slugging outfielder, might be wearing an army uniform sometime in May.

William H. Wells, chief clerk of Board No. 23 with which Greenberg is listed, said the Tiger outfielder would be sent a notice in 10 days or two weeks.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	Orphans of Divorce; sk.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Network program	Sports and music
3:30 New England Home	John's Other Wife; sk.	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
3:45 News; Music	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	"Susan Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	The Cavanaughs	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	Comic Page Club
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Digest
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30 News Review	Swing Serenade	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	RFD Melodies	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek";	Cavalcade of America	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Victor Arden's Orchestra
7:45 comedy drama	Cavalcade of America	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Attucks's Chorus
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids" with Joe Kelly, m. c.; speaker	Tony Martin, tenor; or	New England Town Meeting: "Does Irish Neutrality Endanger American Interests?"	"Fireside Time"
8:15 Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	"How Did You Meet"; sk.		WMEX Drama Shop
8:30 dramatization; News	night"; dramatic sk	Party; Louise Massey		Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45		and the Westerners		Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00 Star Theater: Fred Allen; Kenny Baker; Portland Hoffa; orchestra	Sen. George W. Norris: Lease-Lend Bill News; Quiz Program With Jimmy Flynn	"Time to Smile"; Eddie Cantor; vocalist; orch. "Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter Sen. Robert La Follette Harvard-Boston University basketball game	Pages From the Classicals Album Classical Album Five Star News
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Dream Castle	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15 Public Affairs	Rep. John Kee, W. Va.	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 Frazier Hunt	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	Chicagoland Concert; re-	Local Sports
10:45 News of the World	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	corded	Local Sports
11:00 News; weather news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Boake Carter; recorded	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	"Music You Want";	Local News; Weather	Everett Hoagland's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30 Music"; record-	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Sport program	Day's End; News
11:45 ings	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Sport program	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 On Your Toes	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Studio Program	George and Dixie	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	Bandstand	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	News; "Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Jimmie and Dick	"Musical Clock"	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Lover's Lane"	News; Talk; Music	N. E. Town Hall Party	Government Reports	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	Gretchen McMullen	"The Breakfast Club"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Good Morning Cheer"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	Choir Loft	"Good Morning Cheer"
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Family Circle	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Deep River Boys	Melody Strings	Studio Speaker
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Story of Mary Marlin"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical Calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Music Salon	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest, with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and J. MacMaster
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	"The Road of Life"	Poultry talk	Singing "Surf Riders"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch.	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Georgia Mae	"Of Human Bondage"	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Songs; Stocks; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music;
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Carnival	"Editor Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	Agriculture news	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Government Girl"	Novachord Solos
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	Gypsy Caravan	Nathaniel Shilkret's Or.
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Musical program	Hymns of All Churches	News, Cedric Foster	"Prairie Pioneers"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Your Library on the Air	"Grimm's Daughter"	Military Defense talk	John Kiley, organist
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; drama	School of the Air	"Sincerely Yours"
2:45 "Home of the Brave"	U. S. Marine Band	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Harvard - Williams de-	Studio Program
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	bate: "British Victory	Studio Program
3:30 "Around the Hub"	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Is Necessary for Future	Studio Program
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	of the United States"	Studio Program
4:00 "Portia Blake"; sk.	"Mother o' Mine"; sk.	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Natural Science talk	"Stella Dallas"	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	The Cavanaughs	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Digest
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	R. F. D. Melodies	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch.	Newsroom of the Air	"Here's Morgan"	"Who's News"
7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-	Xavier Cugat's Or., with	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	The Staley Players: "I
7:45 views	Yvette; B. Parks, m. c.	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	Promise You"
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time
8:15 questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orchestra	"Border Patrol"	Amer. Legion Auxiliary;
8:30 "City Desk"; news-	Tommy Dorsey's Orches-	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 paper drama; News	tra; vocalists	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	"The Shining Hour"
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	Frontline Headlines	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15 teur Hour	Eleanor Lane, songs	Bob Burns; Connie Bos-	Arthur Mann, comment	
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	News; America's Town	well; Music Maids; or-	Alfred Wallenstein's	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45 teur Hour	Meeting of the Air	chestra; chorus; guests	Sinfonietta	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"How Should the Movies	Rudy Vallee Show; or-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Five Star News
10:15 Sen. Tobey, N. H.:	Aid National Defense?"	chestra guests	News Service	George MacFarland's Or-
10:30 Lend-Lease Bill	Ahead of the Headlines	Sen. Hattie W. Caraway	Chicago Symphony Or-	chestra
10:45 News of the World	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	chestra, Dr. Frederick	Dance Parade
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service

St. Augustine Scene of U. S. Amateur-Pro Best-Ball Match Play March 12-16

Denny Shute Plans to Renew Partnership With Bill Stark

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Denny Shute, former British open champion, will renew his partnership with Bill Stark of Jacksonville, Fla., in the seventh annual national amateur-professional best-ball match play championship that will be played on the St. Augustine links March 12 to 16.

Shute did not compete in this event last year. The year before Denny and Bill captured the championship by defeating Marvin Stahl of Lansing, Mich., and Melvin Herbert of Battle Creek, Mich., 5 and 4, in the finals.

Shute, who has won the P. G. A. crown twice in succession, is a question mark this year, as he has just resumed play. His partner Stark, on the other hand, is shooting beautiful golf these days. Bill recently won at St. Augustine the Walter J. Travis Memorial trophy, annual reward to the leader of the national championship of golf club champions. The big fellow defeated F. B. Edwards, C. E. Phillips, Charlie Whitehead, John Moyer and Dick Van Kleech on his march to the crown.

Ideal Team

This team is ideal for a best-ball contest. Shute is only a fair driver, but possesses a beautiful short game. He is very cool when in a tight spot, sinking putts when they mean the ball game. Stark pounds the ball for long distance with his tremendous strength acquired while playing tackle for the University of Florida, and can be counted upon to do his share on the long par five holes.

The tournament this year will have two defending champions, the 1940 professional champ, Horton Smith, and the 1939 championship team of Denny Shute and Bill Stark, who will be together for the first time since their victory two years ago.

Others who have enrolled for the competition, carrying a purse of $3,000, are Sam Snead, Paul Runyan, former PGA titleholder; Long-Hitting Jimmy Thomson, Craig Wood, Johnny Farrell, Vic Ghezzi and Harry Cooper.

* * *

Jack Alexander, who quarterbacked several of Wallace Wade's finest Duke football teams, will join the University of Tampa coaching staff at spring practice, it was announced by Athletic Director Flucie Stewart.

Alexander will coach the backs. His specialty is offensive football, the kind of ball fans in the south have come to expect.

At Brevard

Coach Alexander is a native of Asheville, N. C. He is at present connected with the Brevard College sports department. He formerly coached at V. M. I.

* * *

Bob Foxx, former Tennessee football and baseball star, may play baseball with the New York Giants. He worked out last Saturday with the Giants in Miami, the spring training grounds of the Giants. Foxx was a .402 hitter in the Southeastern Conference last year. He probably will be farmed out to Jersey City this season if he remains with the New Yorkers.

"And he'll most likely stay with the Giants' organization," said Freddie Lindstrom, ex-Giants satellite, who witnessed last Saturday's drill. "He's fast and young, likes baseball, and he's one nice fielder."

C. J.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Sarasota, Fla.—No word has been received by the Red Sox from Ted Williams for several weeks. Bobby Doerr's coming to terms yesterday left the temperamental outfielder as the Sockers' only real holdout. Nothing has been heard from Oscar Judd, rookie pitcher, but he is believed enroute from his home in Canada.

Tampa, Fla.—Manager Bill McKechnie of the champion Cincinnati Reds is high on Monte Pearson, the former Yankee pitcher, and Monte is confident he will do all right with the national leaguers. "I wouldn't be here, if I didn't think I could help McKechnie along," says Monte. "I have plenty of good investment property in California, along with a paid-up annuity policy that will take care of me when I finally decide to quit."

Pasadena, Calif. — Manager Jimmy Dykes of the Chicago White Sox has banned ice skating (of all things) for his players and cautions them against too much bowling. Dykes is showing considerable interest in rookie pitchers Orval Grove and Jack Hallett, and plans to give them thorough tests in spring exhibitions.

Miami, Fla. — The New York Giants' holdout troubles are beginning to let up, but Bill Terry still has his moments. He finally got in touch with second sacker Burgess Whitehead by telephone and persuaded him to start for camp immediately, then learned that Harry Danning, who was expected Thursday, wouldn't leave his California home until that day.

Anheim, Calif.—Newspapermen at the Philadelphia Athletics' camp scented a big story when Connie Mack shoved his chair back from the breakfast table and rushed from the room without a word. They cornered him in the lobby. Mack explained, "I'm just late for school. I promised to give those grammar school kids a talk. I almost forgot."

St. Petersburg, Fla. — After watching his pitchers in 10-minute turns on the mound, Manager Billy Southworth predicted a "terrific fight" for places on the St. Louis Cardinals' mound corps. "We not only have many pitchers, but the great majority of them had great records last season," he said.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—The sudden sale of Babe Dahlgren to the Boston Bees yesterday provided two interesting topics of conversation at the New York Yankees' camp. The consensus was that Dahlgren was sold because he had been a too-stubborn holdout this spring. With Rookie Johnny Sturm left as the only first baseman on the roster, guesses were that the Yankees were working on a deal for George McQuinn of the Browns, or that outfielder Tommy Henrich or second-baseman Joe Gordon would be converted into a first sacker.

San Bernardino, Calif. — Rip Sewell, leading pitcher of the Pittsburgh Pirates, also is their calisthenics director. With the ball ground somewhat drier yesterday, the Bucs went through two long drills, featuring exercises Sewell learned at military school. The team was glad to get a breathing spell when Rip finished.

San Antonio, Texas — Chilly weather kept the St. Louis Browns under wraps yesterday, but it didn't slow the club's office in St. Louis. From there came word five players had signed and were en route to camp. They were outfielders Walt Judnich and Roberto Estalella; infielders Harlond Clift and John Lucadello, and Pitcher John Whitehead.

Fort Myers, Fla.—Outfielder Roy Weatherly who is demanding a two-year contract, now is officially a holdout, as he was missing from the Cleveland Indians' second squad that reported yesterday. Clarence (Soup) Campbell, who had permission to report late, turned up on time with Hal Trosky.

Avalon, Calif. — The Chicago Cubs open their training camp today, but they're not scheduled for a workout until tomorrow. Eight of them remain unsigned, with Hank Leiber and Bill Lee likely to be the most stubborn holdouts.

Orlando, Fla.—Manager Bucky Harris of Washington will be happy, if he can find one tolerable flinger among the dozen bush leaguers in camp. "It's too much to expect that we can come up with another Sid Hudson," he says. Best prospects appear to be Alex Zukowski from Greenville in the Sally League and Southpaw Bill Kennedy from the Florida State League.

San Antonio, Texas — There's plenty of speculation about trades in the Boston Bees' camp, since the acquisition of Babe Dahlgren gave them eight potential first basemen. Manager Casey Stengel indicated he's willing to talk terms for Buddy Hassett and Max West, but warned "the price for West is high."

Hockey Players

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26 (AP) —Two hockey players from the Montreal Canadiens, and one amateur from Canada about to turn professional, will join the New Haven Eagles, Manager Nate Podoloff announced.

The Canadiens are George Mantha, left-winger, and Polly Drouin, center. Connie Tudin, a promising defense-man from Montreal, will make his professional start with the Eagles.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 25

National League

New York Rangers 2, Boston 0.
Toronto 4, New York Americans 4 (tie).

American League

Cleveland 1, Philadelphia 1 (tie).

Tonight's Schedule

American League

Providence at Pittsburgh.
Hershey at Springfield.

American Association

St. Paul at Minneapolis.
Kansas City at Omaha.

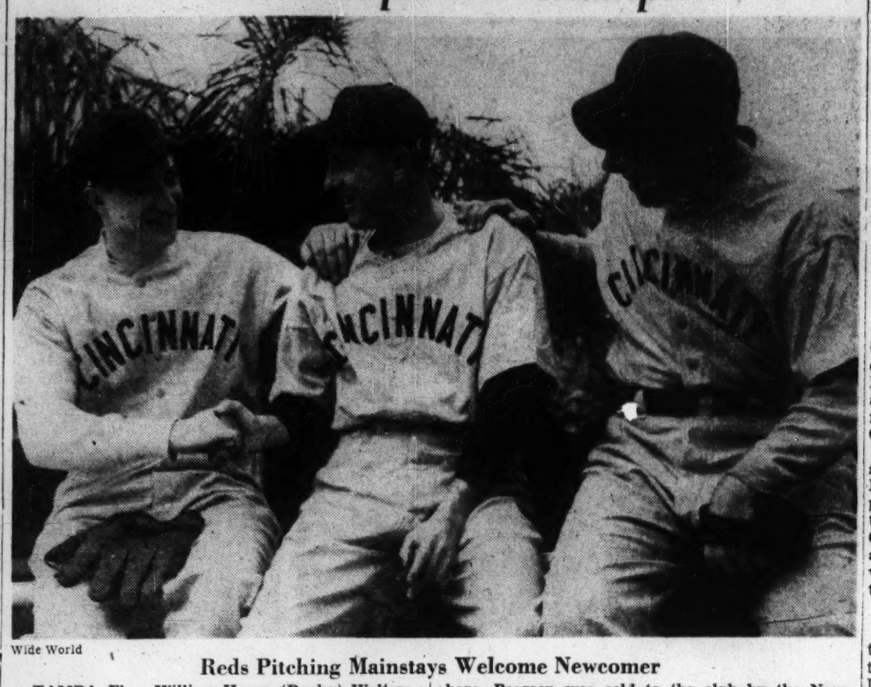
College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Clemson 55, South Carolina 12.
Carnegie Tech 39, Grove City 27.
Bowdoin 43, Massachusetts Technology 32.
Princeton 58, Fordham 30.

FEATS of POWER
MORRIS DOOB, OLYMPIC MARKSMAN, CAN DRAW AND FIRE AN AIMED SHOT IN 1/5 OF A SECOND!
FOR SPEEDY STARTS—TRY
ESSO EXTRA
PUTS MUSCLE IN YOUR MOTOR

From Champion to Champion



Wide World

Reds Pitching Mainstays Welcome Newcomer

TAMPA, Fla.—William Henry (Bucky) Walters, Jr. (left), and Paul Derringer (right), star hurlers of the world champion Cincinnati Reds, greet Monte Pearson to the team at the training camp here. Pearson was sold to the club by the New York Yankees during the winter. Pearson appeared in only 16 games (won 7, lost 6) for the Yankees in 1940.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dodgers Are Runners-Up

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 26—A year ago the Cincinnati Reds were "the team to beat" in the National League, with the Cardinals a close second. This week, as Bill McKechnie runs his Cincy batterymen through their paces at Tampa's Plant Field, they are still the team to beat. But a new runner-up has stepped into the picture. The Brooklyn Dodgers, if they still have anything left for a September drive after that long training grind under a torrid Havana sun, figure to give the McKechniemen a good tussle.

In at least one respect, McKechnie is the envy of every manager in baseball. His pitching staff is set. In such mainstays as Bucky Walters, Paul Derringer, Jim Turner, Gene Thompson, Monte Pearson, Whitey Moore and Joe Beggs, the world champions have the mound support to make it three straight pennants in the National League.

Hole at Shortstop

If the Reds have a problem, it is at shortstop. During the winter they traded Billy Myers away to the Chicago Cubs for Jimmy Gleeson, the outfielder, leaving McKechnie with Eddie Joost as his only experienced shortstop. Some of the critics wonder if Ed can make the grade over a 154-game schedule. Wayne Ambler, formerly with the Athletics, is around in case help is needed. A big year with the stick by Ernie Lombardi would boost the cause. The outfield is set with Goodman, Gleeson, Craft, Ripple, and Mike McCormick in uniform at plant field.

The Dodger "ifs" are Kirby Higbe, Joe Medwick, and Peewee Reese. If Higbe can pitch ball like he did with the lowly Phillies last year, he should win 20 or more for Leo Durocher without any trouble. Medwick and Reese, both injured in 1940, must come back with good years if the Ebbets Field entry is to beat out the Reds. Both boys have looked great at Havana, if you can believe what you read in the papers.

Cardinal hopes are not so bright as a year ago, and yet, they might pop up from the rear and fool a few people. The batting power is there. Billy Southworth has Don Padgett, Johnny Mize, Ernie Koy, Terry Moore, and Enos "Country" Slaughter swinging dangerously at the plate. Success or failure depends once again on the mound staff, with only Morton Cooper, Max Lanier, Bill McGee, Lon Warneke, and Clyde Shoun sure of their spots. If their minor-league records are a criterion, Southworth has the best rookie pitching crop in the majors training at St. Petersburg. White won 13, Dickson 17, and Brecheen 16 at Columbus; Gornicki captured 19 and Lyons a similar number at Rochester; Krist took 22 at Houston, and Surkout won 19 at Decatur. Hidden somewhere among this group may be the first St. Louis pennant since 1934, when the Deans were riding high.

Frankie Frisch has had a full year to work on the Pirates and should come up with an improved club this season. His biggest need is a couple of pitchers who can go nine innings and give the opposition a battle. The staff looks wobbly from here. Frank has a good defensive club, both around the infield and in the outfield.

Depend Upon Jurges

Jimmy Wilson will long for the pitching he worked with at Cincy last year, after he has taken a good look at his new Chicago Cub staff. However, if Clay Bryant and Dizzy Dean could come back with big years, as they have been known to have in the past, Jimmy might have a lot of fun around the circuit. The Giants are trying to bounce back into the first division, after dropping into sixth place last September. Bill Terry is still searching for an infielder who can play third base. Everything depends on a successful return of Bill Jurges at shortstop. Terry is hoping, also, that Hubbell and Schumacher have a few more victories in their arms.

At Boston, Casey Stengel and Bob Quinn are building up a young club that is sure to be in the thick of the flag race in another year. Casey needs a little more power and a couple of pitchers. The Phillies will miss Higbe, but not too much if Doc Prothro's rookie crop comes through.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 25

Columbia 38, Yale 31.
Syracuse 33, Cornell 32.
Fordham 62, Canisius 41.
Washington 45, Idaho 44
S. Methodist 38, Texas Christian 36.
Ohio 72, Dayton 47.
Kansas 50, Kansas State 45 (overtime).
Creighton 35, St. Louis 34.
Penn State 62, U. of Mexico 18.
New Hampshire 54, Bates 45.
Westminster (Mo.) 40, Central (Mo.) 35.
Franklin-Marshall 47, Dickinson 35.
Grove City 46, Clarion 13.
American U. 50, Western Maryland 40.
Olivet 39, Hillsdale 38.
Assumption 60, De Sales 59.
Dubuque 45, Upper Iowa 39.
Penn (Ia.) 53, Parsons 31.
Simpson 45, St. Ambrose 38.
Juniata 49, Elizabethtown 40.
Ithaca 42, Lock Haven Tchrs. 37.
St. Joseph's (Pa.) 70, St. Joseph's (Ind.) 49.
Delaware 39, Haverford 17.
Lebanon Valley 43, Ursinus 30.
Xavier 50, Western (Mich.) Tchrs. 45.
Ashland 47, Kent State 34.
Muskingum 67, Marietta 49
Wittenberg 48, Findlay 49.
Youngstown 74, Greenville 58.
Iowa Wesleyan 32, Central (Iowa) 27.
Tri-State 44, Bluffton 38.
Peru 40, Midland 31.
York 47, Kearney 39.
Potomac State 42, Frostburg (Md.) Teach. 41 (overtime).
Baker 54, McPherson 35.
West Texas St. 65, St. Mary's (Texas) 51.
John Marshall 64, St. Peter's 45.
Paterson Teach. 50, Jersey City Teach. 30.
Panzer 40, Upsala 32.
Aurora 46, Milton 42.
Loyola (Md.) 49, Johns Hopkins 27.
St. Anselm's 54, Am. International 48.
Monmouth 56, Cornell (Iowa) 47.
Whitewater 53, Oshkosh 51.
St. Thomas 48, Augsburg 34.
St. Olaf 40, Carleton 36.
Gustavus Adolphus 46, Macalester 39.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 38, Winona Teach. 28.
North Dakota Aggies 67, Concordia 59.
Missouri Valley 47, Tarkio 33.
Texas Tech 40, New Mexico 25.
Idaho Southern 46, Weber 42 (overtime).
Bethany (Kan.) 49, Bethel 25.
Randolph-Macon 39, Roanoke 35.
Colby 42, Massachusetts Tech 41.
Emory 71, Milligan 53.
Rochester 45, Hobart 39.
Bradley 58, Illinois Wesleyan 31.
Puget Sound 59, Linfield 58 (overtime).
Central Washington 42, St. Martin's 30.
Stetson 52, Wofford 31.
Niagara 37, Fredonia State Normal 31.
St. Michael's 54, Middlebury 50.
Ouachita 44, Arkansas Tech. 37.

Dahlgren Comes To Boston Bees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 26—Although baseball experts were divided here today as to whether the Boston Bees intended to use Ellsworth "Babe" Dahlgren, ex-Yankee purchased yesterday, for trade or not, they were of the consensus that the smooth-fielding first baseman would give the Bees one of the tightest defensive infields in the National League.

Dahlgren hit .264 in 155 games last year and drove in 73 runs. His presence would change the plan of having Max West play first base and the hard hitting Bee regular would fill one of the gaps in the outfield. Dahlgren expressed pleasure to Manager Casey Stengel regarding his coming to the Bees.

Harvard-Yale Boat Race Date

The Yale-Harvard regatta at New London will be held Saturday, June 14, instead of Friday, June 20, as originally scheduled. The times of the races were agreed upon at a meeting of representatives of Yale, Harvard, and the Central Vermont and New Haven Railroads.

The freshman race will be two miles upstream starting at 9:30 a. m. on the upper two miles of the course. The junior varsity race of two miles upstream will start at 10 a. m., also on the upper two miles of the course. The four mile varsity race will start at 6 p. m., downstream from Bartletts Cove to the railroad bridge.

Several of the college oarsmen are in the Naval Reserve and take a cruise beginning June 16.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Princeton 8, Williams 4.
Boston College 11, Northeastern 5.
Boston University 9, M. I. T. 5.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Michigan 75 1-3, Michigan Normal 39 7-10.
Michigan State 15 1-10 (triangular).

Princeton Junior Wins

Wide World

Captures U. S. Squash Racquets Title

PHILADELPHIA—Charles Brinton of Philadelphia, pictured with trophy after defeating H. Hunter Lott, also of Philadelphia, to win the national squash crown at the Penn A. C. The score: 13—15, 16—14, 15—6, 15—8.

Rangers End Bruin String With Shutout

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	25	11	5	119	82	55
Boston	21	8	11	138	89	53
Detroit	16	13	10	87	80	42
Rangers	16	18	5	113	110	40
Chicago	15	20	6	101	117	36
Montreal	13	22	6	105	122	32
Americans	8	22	10	82	144	26

Results Feb. 25

Rangers 2, Boston 0.
Americans 4, Toronto 4 (overtime).

By the Associated Press

After going 23 consecutive games and two months with nothing except victories and ties, the Boston Bruins finally ran into defeat. And, at the same time, they probably received a lesson on the value of Capt. Dit Clapper to their team.

The Bruins' record undefeated streak was ended last night by the New York Rangers, who set the previous record of 19 straight on their way to their 1940 Stanley Cup victory. The score was 2 to 0, and both Ranger goals were scored while Clapper was serving penalties in the third period.

Rangers Outplayed

The setback left the Bruins only two points—one full game—behind the league-leading Toronto Maple Leafs, as the weakened New York Americans came up with an amazing 4-4 tie against the pace-setters. That's practically the same as saying the Bruins and the Leafs are all even, for Boston has one more game left on its schedule than Toronto.

The Rangers, outplayed most of the way, dropped their listless attitude in the third period when Clapper drew his first penalty for interfering with Neil Colville—or at least Babe Pratt suddenly became active. He charged into the Boston zone and passed to Lynn Patrick as he hit the defense. Patrick shot, and Bryan Hextall sent home the rebound. Some three minutes later, with Clapper serving his second penalty, Pratt passed from the right, deep in Boston territory, and Dutch Hiller picked up the puck on the far side of the goal to score with a backhand shot.

200 Goal Class

The defeat was Boston's first since Dec. 21, when they lost to the Canadiens at Montreal, and the first on home ice since Nov. 26. The Rangers moved to within two points of the third-place Detroit Red Wings, who were idle.

Hooley Smith's 200th major league goal in 17 seasons of play, which put him into the class with Clapper and two other Americans, Harvey Jackson and Charlie Conacher, as active players who have reached the 200 mark, was the first highspot of the Americans-Toronto jamboree. That came in 51 seconds of play, and from there on it was a wide-open scoring match. The Amerks went ahead four times, but couldn't stay there.

Syl Apps, Toronto's high-scoring center, was hurt in the second period.

Four Ball Golf At Coral Gables

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—Both the 1940 winners and the most feared contenders remained in the running today as the Miami Biltmore amateur four-ball golf tournament reached the semifinal round.

Earl Christiansen and Harvey Draughon, Miami's golfing policemen who took the trophy last year were pitted against Bill Stembler of Miami and George Edmondson of Tampa, the event's surprise team.

The highly favored twosome of Dick Chapman, national amateur champion, and George Dawson of Chicago went into the 36-hole round against T. E. Price of Coral Gables and Joe Lopez of Key West.

In the quarterfinals, Christiansen and Draughon downed Harold Butler of Garden City, Long Island, and Ralph Stevens of Miami, 5 and 4.

Chapman and Dawson eliminated by the same score Frank Strafaci, former public links king, and Jerry Cauza of Brooklyn.

Stembler and Edmondson beat Charles Levy and D. K. Olin of Chicago, 3 and 1.

Price and Lopez nipped Arnold Minkley of Chicago and Bill Reed of Indianapolis, 5 and 3.

Mexicans 7, U. S. 4

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26 (AP)—Three sensational goals in the last period by Eduardo Rincon Gallardo yesterday gave the Mexican Anahucas a 7-to-4 victory over the visiting United States polo team. Gallardo, who has a five-goal handicap rating, is one of Mexico's leading civilian polo players.

With its 10-goal star, Cecil Smith of San Antonio, Texas, still on the sidelines, the United States team was unable to show its best game. Smith recovering from illness, watched yesterday's game and said he hoped to be able to play Thursday.

The visitors, who beat La Policia in their first game here last Sunday, will oppose a picked squad in Thursday's game.

Connecticut Yankee Wins

NASSAU, Bahamas, Feb. 26 (AP) —Frank Williams of Hartford, Conn., won the Windsor Cup yesterday by defeating Roy Thompson of Nassau, 6 and 5, in the finals of a golf tournament. Thompson eliminated the Duke of Windsor in the second round.

Tulsa Opens Grid Practice The First Week in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—With the coaching personnel definitely established, spring football practice will start at the University of Tulsa during the first week in March, Henry Frnka (pronounced Franka), director of intercollegiate athletics and head grid coach, announced recently.

Frnka, who comes to Tulsa after one year at Temple and four years at Vanderbilt as assistant to Ray Morrison, the former "razzle-dazzle" genius from Southern Methodist University, selected Mike Milligan as his first assistant and line coach, and Buddy Brothers as backfield mentor. Tex Ryon, freshman coach for the last two seasons, will continue in that capacity.

When Frnka parades his 1941 prospects for the first time, he will see the nucleus of a great team, with 28 veterans and about 20 freshmen aspiring for recognition. In fact, unless the draft reaches too deep into the Hurricane roster, the only serious deficits will be at fullback and tackle posts. Greatest losses probably are of Juniors L. D. Moore, all-Missouri Valley conference fullback, his understudy, Ray Muchowich, and Tackle Don Gray. Moore entered the air corps, Muchowich left school to take a job, and Gray has completed his eligibility.

Of the five all-Valley men named in 1940, three will return next fall. Bill Grimmett is the only one of the quintet who graduates, and Charles Green, senior tackle, Dick Morgan, senior center, and Glenn Dobbs, junior back, are expected to repeat in 1941.

Frnka likes to give the fans a show with plenty of dipsy-do, but insists that his gridders be well-grounded in fundamentals and be able to produce with power through the middle. He has declined to commit himself about Tulsa's style for next season, however, stating that he would build his system around the talent on hand.

Tulsa's schedule has not been completed, Frnka reported, but the Hurricane will open the season Sept. 27 against Texas Christian at Fort Worth.

Those who have indicated that they will report include:

Centers: Richard Morgan, Gene Allison, Charles Spilman, Robert Thomas.

Guards: Maurice Hall, Wayne Holt, Glen Henicle, Roy Stuart, Browne Amburn, Morris Kerbel, Willard Hammer, William Fitzgerald, Gene Hendrix, Jack Steck, Dean Irons.

Tackles: Charles H. Green, Jim Worthington, Jodie Bob George, John Wickham, Ken Brady, Joe Gibson, Dewey Erickson, Bill Abbott, A. E. Moore, Clayton Meeks.

Ends: John Swais, Elston Campbell, Ken Gibson, Saxon Judd, Wayne Rose, Charles White, John Herriman, Lloyd McKeehan, Othel Dotson.

Backs: Bob Dobbs, Glenn Dobbs, N. A. Keithley, Jack Judd, Calvin Purdin, Bill Singleton, Malcolm Strow, Jimmy Vickers, Clyde Shrum, Dell Taylor, Jay Tinney, Fred Young, Charles McGinley, Hugh Akin, Winford Burcham.

Elis Set to Clinch Title

Yale's record-breaking tank squad, unextended in its three Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League contests, will work out against a weak Columbia team in New Haven tonight. The Elis should clinch the title when they meet undefeated Princeton next week.

The Tigers remained in first place in the league by edging Harvard 40-35 last week end and should have little difficulty Saturday against a Dartmouth team which fell before Harvard 50-25 two weeks ago. In the only other league encounter this week, Pennsylvania, with a tally of four losses and no wins, is expected to bow before once-beaten Harvard at Cambridge Saturday.

In drubbing Navy last week, Yale made three of the best league performances of the season, including a world's record of 3:28.8 in the 400-yard freestyle relay by the junior-sophomore line-up of Tom Britton, Dick Kelly, Ed Pope, and Howard Johnson. The 300-yard medley combine of Louis Dannenbaum, Ed Gesner, and Willis Sanburn did 3:1.9, and Jim Cook, the league's best diver, ran up a sensational total of 158.7 points. Other season records were set by Fran Powers of Harvard, who did 2:15.6 against Princeton in the 220 to better his own mark, and Scott Scammell of Princeton who did 1:41.0 in the 150-yard backstroke against Harvard.

Gordon Wiley of Navy went into first place in individual scoring with fifty points, supplanting Powers of Harvard who is second with forty. These two undefeated free stylers are far ahead of the rest of the field, Wiley with nine firsts and Powers with eight. Wiley has been in five league meets, one more than Powers. Wiley, against Yale, equalled his own league season mark of 23.4 in the fifty, while Powers took his specialties, the 100 and 220 against Princeton.

League Standing

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Princeton	4	0	274	96	1.000
Yale	3	0	168	52	1.000
Harvard	3	1	180	128	.750
Dartmouth	2	2	161	139	.500
Navy	2	3	185	190	.400
Columbia	0	4	109	209	.000
Pennsylvania	0	4	33	218	.000

Last Week's Results

Navy 46, Columbia 29.
Yale 55, Navy 20.
Princeton 40, Harvard 35.

This Week's Schedule

Wednesday—Columbia at Yale.
Saturday — Dartmouth at Princeton; Pennsylvania at Harvard.

Thurrier Again Heading Toward Top in Scoring

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26 (AP) —Fred Thurrier, Springfield ace, is on the loose again. The snappy Indians' star picked up six points last week to draw within overtaking distance of the runner-up post and become a serious threat for the top spot in the American Hockey League's scoring battle.

Thurrier tallied four goals and set up a couple of plays to bring his total to 49 points, one less than Glen Brydson, a teammate, and 10 away from pace-setter Les Cunningham of Cleveland.

Ed Bush, Providence defenseman, increased his grip on the "bad man" title, having spent 80 minutes in the penalty box.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts.
Cunningham, Cleveland	21	33	54
Brydson, Springfield	18	33	51
Thurrier, Springfield	23	26	49
Roubell, Pittsburgh	20	25	45
De Marco, Providence	18	25	43
Desilets, Cleveland	15	28	43
Locking, Cleveland	21	19	42
Kilrea, Hershey	15	27	42
Patterson, New Haven	17	24	41
Foster, Philadelphia	22	18	40
Wareing, Philadelphia	20	20	40
Kirk, Hershey	16	24	40
Toupin, Buffalo	18	20	38
Gracie, Buffalo	17	20	37
Rinstad, Buffalo	17	20	37
Giroux, Providence	18	18	36
Hunt, Springfield	15	21	36
Smith, Philadelphia	16	19	35
McReavy, Hershey	15	20	35
Bennett, Buffalo	10	25	35

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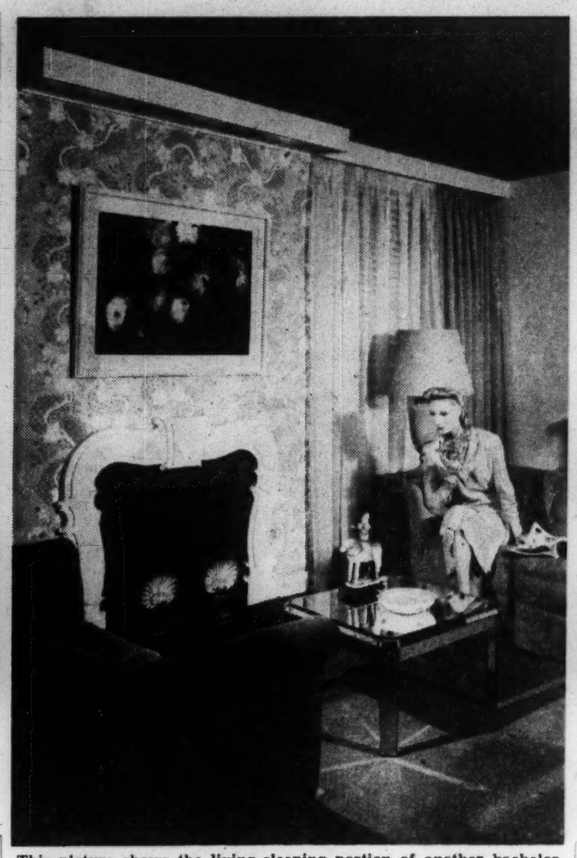
Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

This living room is subtly conceived. The walls are done in paper with a suede surface—brown with aubergine tint; and the drapery and upholstery fabrics contribute light greens and delicate beiges to the scheme. As for the furniture—a variety of period types was obviously sought. We have a mahogany flat-top desk of Chippendale type and a large round mahogany table in Empire style, both being covered with tooled leather. Low coffee tables with suggestions of Chippendale form have Chinese decoration, while Chinese pottery figures on the mantel and Chinese bronzes on the desk continue this exotic element. The mannequin's gown is of a harmonizing soft green.



This picture shows the living-sleeping portion of another bachelor apartment. The wall section around the fireplace is papered with a pattern called the "Old Brocade," in which the figures are coral and beige. Beside the fireplace, four coral corduroy sectional seats make two attractive sofas.

All photos by Hans Van Nes; room arrangements by Lord & Taylor

Here is a living room which, deriving but little of its air from period styles, gives an impression of considerable space, although its size is moderate. Green-gray, blue, and pink beiges are the prevailing tones; and these are used skillfully against walls of bright olive green. Two armchairs by the fireplace are covered with pink beige background fabric having lively tropical leaf and fruit figures in vivid green and blue. A long white coffee table completes the sofa group—where the social activities of the room are likely to be focused. Companion pieces to this coffee table are two bookcases in white—very modern in their lines.

Colorful Past, Bright Future In American Glovemaking

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before America formulated the Constitution of the United States, or ever dreamed of a Bill of Rights, she kept her hands warm. She didn't sit on them either. She manufactured gloves. Not many industries in the United States today have the honorable and lengthy lineage of the American leather glove tanners and manufacturers.

When you slip your hands into your gloves tomorrow—into a short, stubby "Mr. and Mrs." or into a "smooth-as-butter" mocha—you will be enjoying the rich heritage left you by the ancient Scottish glovers of Gloversville.

There is bound to be a thread of romance in American-made gloves when their originators came "frae the Hielands." The first American glovemakers came from Perth on the persuasion of Sir William Johnson, Indian Agent in America for King George II. They settled on his land in what is now Johnstown, in Fulton County, New York. Indians and buckskin-clad trappers threaded the glinting streams and glowing hills of the Mohawk Valley. It might not have seemed to that handful of Scottish glovemakers that they would find much use for their tanning and glovemaking tools. But those canny Highlanders brought them along.

Perhaps it was their foresight in bringing their tools (they belonged to the Glovers' Guild of Perth, one of the oldest of the Glove Guilds, and the tie was strong); perhaps it was the generous vision of Sir William, who encouraged them to set up a tannery on the stony-bedded creek which ran and still runs past Sir William's four-square baronial mansion with its sturdy blockhouses (built in 1762); but most of all it was, I believe, the deer that brought gloves to Gloversville and Johnstown. Their skins made such excellent gloves, and they were just at hand. They make the same excellent gloves today. Daniel Hays, one of the oldest of the glove factories, turns out buckskin gloves that are a necessary part of the West Point uniform today—which is as it should be, for Fulton County was built on the great trade which sprang from these same oil-dressed buckskin gloves, colored with clay.

Put on Their Mettle

While American-made gloves have been fed into the market since before the American Revolution, it was not until the World War in 1914 deprived us of really fine European gloves that American glove leather tanners and manufacturers were put on their mettle. They then set out, for the first time, to achieve a standard in gloves that would successfully compete with the finest European gloves and please the most fastidious American women. As a result they have brought about the finest washable tannages ever developed in the history of glovemaking.

You never really appreciate a pair of gloves until you trace them from their unlikely beginnings. A recent visit to the Wood & Hyde tanning factory in Gloversville made me realize that a pair of gloves is really something to consider. I will try to give you some idea of the magnitude of the work that goes into the making of a pair of gloves.

On first sight the skins are stiff and brittle, piled in bales and glittering with camphor.

After the skins are soaked over night in water to soften them, they are run through great vats which clean out twigs and dirt. In the Beam shop they are thrown over strong wooden shields, and treated with a strong depilatory.

A liming process of seven days whitens the skins and prepares them for another washing in the great revolving vats. They are trimmed and ragged edges removed. Then the lime is all washed out of the hides, and they lose some of their sickly pea-green shade. But still they are not very pleasant to contemplate. A pickling process—sulphuric acid and salt—hardens the grain. This takes a week.

Somewhere along about this time the skins go back into the machine-driven drums and are degreased in a mineral salt solution. All the animal fat is removed. This allows for uniform tanning and color. But because the leather must be light and soft and fluffy, the oil is again put back into the skin.

Finally you come to the men who sluice great waves of aniline dye over the skins with slickers, pasting the skin against metal tables so that the dye cannot seep beneath it. This is known as brush coloring and leaves the back of the skins white. Dipped skins are all one color. In brush dyeing a man will dye from ten to twenty dozen skins a day, and he works like lightning. Ninety per cent of the skins are dyed black. Skins are dyed on the grain side to obtain a grain or kid leather. Suede is finished on the flesh side of the skin. Mocha, which is what is known as a "friezed" leather, has had the grain shaved off it with a very fine sand-papering process, also done by machine. After the skins are dyed, they are put in driers for two or three hours, then graded.

Staking Process

You might think by this time that you would be ready to cut out your gloves. Not yet, however. The hides are sent to a finishing department where they are "worked." This softening process begins with machine staking.

Then the knee stakers carry it through. When I first saw these men, each with one pant leg on and the other cut off above the knee, the only thing I could think of was a deck with a lot of shipwrecked sailors strewn about. But there is a tempo, a rhythm in their movements that is far from derelict. These men are the famous knee stakers. Each man stands beside what looks like a stump in the floor. In the top end is a blunt metal blade. Their job is to pull the leathers across the blade in such a way as to stretch them in the way they should be stretched. And in order to get a proper purchase on the leather, they use their knees in the pull.

Cutting leather gloves is an exacting craft—done wholly by men. A man must serve an apprenticeship of three years before he graduates as an expert cutter. One reason perhaps is the strength it takes to stretch the leather to a certain thinness before the trank, or oblong piece of leather upon which the glove pattern is laid, is cut.

Women have their share in the making of gloves in the sewing, finishing, and packing—and it is a generous share, and one that requires expert skill.

Women are also beginning to find a place beside men nowadays in the designing of American gloves. At least half a dozen names are growing familiar in the trade. As a matter of fact the only really fundamental change in glove structure in the last 100 years is the contribution of a woman—the "finger-free" glove evolved by Merry Hull.

Glovemaking in America has not only a colorful and interesting past, but a distinguished present—and a future brighter than it might ever have dreamed, had not Europe suddenly cut itself adrift from the ways of civilized living.

Key Room Decorations to Your Favorite Costume Colors

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Every season, as the large department stores present new showings of furnished rooms arranged by their decorative staffs, one is freshly surprised at recurring proofs of designers' versatility and good taste. The present arrangements of ten rooms at Lord & Taylor's, New York City, compose an extended example of this clever treatment of new fashions in interior decoration.

For it is fashion they present—clever variations of contemporary taste which appeal strongly to large classes of buyers. These passing modes may be looked on by some as mere novelties, but others see them as consistent movements in taste.

The present Lord & Taylor scheme plays on the theme, "the colors you live with are the colors you wear," thus attaching the rooms' decorative conceptions to the hostess' chosen range of gowns.

And this theme of suitability is of noticeable importance today in interior decoration. So much so that when a home's scheme of decoration is merely correct, without indicating any of the characteristics and activities of the owner—we feel it to be lacking.

Color has always been a major element in all decorative practice. But during the past few years it has assumed the flexibility and variety peculiar to this century and decade. At present pronounced hues are favored in home furnishings as they are in wearing apparel.

Five of the rooms in the current display at Lord & Taylor's are intended for general family use, and five of them are for bachelors. The descriptions do not state whether bachelor men or bachelor girls are meant, but your reporter found many more suggestions of feminine occupancy than of masculine. Spacious and comfortable quarters for single professional women are more and more in demand today.

Several of the rooms in the display are pictured on this page.

A bachelor setting that provides for sleeping, for entertainment, for dining, all in one interior, is shown in this picture. The room has side walls of pinkish raisin, broken by paintings in tempera directly on the wall itself. These are enclosed in wallpaper moldings that simulate frames, and each is then surrounded by painted white scrolls. One end of this room is painted a much lighter tone than the other, being almost pink. The figured curtains are of raisin pink and beige in a floral design. Similar material covers the four sectional lounging chairs. These combine to make a long couch, which serves as a bed at night. The host chairs at the dining table in front of the windows are covered with light olive green; the side chairs are in stripes of raisin and light rose-pink. The mannequin perched on one of the chairs wears a raisin and soft pink sports costume.

Do You Know These Basic Rules For Proper Home Lighting?

By Lenox Dart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Better lighting in the home is not always a question of larger bulbs, brighter lights. Very often poor lighting is due to faulty arrangement, or to improper reflectors or shades—little things that may very easily be remedied. The easiest and most certain way of ascertaining whether the lighting is faulty, is to borrow from an electrician or bulb dealer a light-meter, which measures accurately and simply the light in any given spot.

Beautiful, Too

In the past, the main objection to lamps and fixtures that were designed for proper lighting was their lack of beauty. But this no longer holds true. Today the most beautiful lamps—china, metal, wood, composition—are being certified for proper lighting; and the same is true of fixtures.

A few elementary considerations may help you to improve the lighting in your home.

The best results, of course, can be obtained with light-colored walls that have high reflectibility. But in any case, the lower the ceiling the closer to it should a fixture be hung, and the fixture should be shallow. The main object is to attain a gradually spreading downward area of light. Where the ceiling is high, the fixture may be hung lower, with the same result.

Fixtures flush against the ceiling, if the glass is of light density, may give very good lighting directly beneath; but auxiliary lights will be needed in other parts of the room (in the kitchen, for instance) to offset shadows.

In the case where a fixture gives off a glare that makes seeing distinctly difficult, and where replacement is expensive, an adapter which screws right into the socket may be bought at very little cost.

Portable Lamps

When you buy a portable lamp, one of the first things that should be considered is the circle of light it gives, which depends upon the size of the lamp and the reflector. The shade is important from both the decorative and the light-giving standpoints; and in both cases is most satisfactory, whether lighted or unlighted, when its color blends with the background of the room. White linings give the best reflection, and interfere the least with the color arrangement in the rest of the room.

If the lamp is to be used for reading or other work, the open-top variety gives best results, and contributes to a room's general fund of lighting.

It makes little difference which side the lamp is on, except when writing or other hand work is being done. Then the lamp should be placed on the left for a right-handed person, and on the right for a left-handed person.

For reading, best results are obtained when the floor lamp is placed close to the chair, slightly to the rear—but not directly behind the chair. Usually lamps placed in the center of a table do not throw enough light on the page for comfortable reading.

New Kind of Loom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Something new in a very ancient art—the art of weaving—has been invented by Mrs. Margaret Clark. She calls it the Weevend Wonder loom. Some people are thrilled at the prospect of handling the intricacies of a loom. Others stand aghast at the mere thought. But in this new loom there is nothing complicated. It is so easily handled that you can tuck it in your bag and take it around very much the way you do your knitting.

Mrs. Clark, who is a native of Hungary, comes by her understanding and appreciation of craft work very naturally, for the Hungarians have always made beautiful things with their hands. This invention makes weaving so simple that anyone with the least ingenuity can make charming and individual articles of her own designing. Because Mrs. Clark's loom provides for weaving in strips, you can weave things as small or as large as you wish. Rugs, afghans, luncheon sets, cushions, belts, bags—whatever you can devise—are all yours for a little skill in using Weevends.

Now what are these looms? A lot of little hollow celluloid tubes about three inches long. A dozen come in a set, but you can use as many as you can comfortably manipulate. You weave by winding yarn from a skein over and under the tubes.

To make large articles you begin by weaving strips. These are joined so ingeniously that it is practically impossible to detect the junction. This, of course, makes it possible to weave large and rather unwieldy pieces as simply as you handle needlepoint—and the work is far less tedious and exacting. This new loom should provide opportunity for those who enjoy the development of craft work to indulge in an immense amount of creative design and originality.

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● *Botany Lanolin Superfatted Soap* for all types of skin—3 cakes 50c.

Send 10c (for handling costs) for Sample Kit of Botany Lanolin Beauty Aids.

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Commerce and Finance

Arms Exports to Japan in 1940 Approach Vanishing Point

Business and Industry

Profits May Rise Despite Overtime Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Profits of industry in America's huge defense program may actually increase under some circumstances if plants work longer hours and pay overtime. Estimates based on the Federal Trade Commission's study of the automobile industry are being used by statisticians here to determine what happens to profits if the defense work week is lengthened from 40 to 48 hours, at the cost of paying the requisite time-and-a-half overtime under the wage-hour law. Tentative estimates indicate that lengthened production may so reduce overhead that it will more than absorb the increased cost of overtime.

The matter is of deepest interest to the whole industrial defense set-up. The Government wants maximum production. But the law says workers must get time-and-a-half for anything over the standard 40-hour week. Should the overtime provision be repealed in the emergency? Or should the Government pay industry a bonus for incurring the "additional expense" of working overtime? Questions like these are involved in one of the most intricate statistical studies that has been raised here in a long time.

Extra Wage Cost Absorbed

One positive factor is that everything the defense factories produce will be sold for there is no question that the Government will snap up any extra airplanes produced or other goods. Consequently no additional sales expense is involved. Further, the machines are there, waiting to produce. There is little additional expense in running them 48 hours instead of 40 a week. What will increase is the wage-rate. If the work-week is increased by 8 hours, or 20 per cent, wage-rates will be increased 30 per cent (20 per cent increase in hours at 1.5 times standard pay).

The problem is, will the return in income by selling additional goods to the Government absorb the extra wage cost? The answer seems to be that in some circumstances of mass production at any rate, it will, even making allowances for decreased workers' efficiency due to fatigue and with other compensations for changed conditions.

For the test study the Federal Trade Commission's report of Dec. 17, 1940, on the automobile industry is taken, covering eight leading manufacturers.

Auto Industry Studied

Total sales in 1939 were $2,974,366,000. With a 20 per cent longer work week it might be argued that sales would also increase 20 per cent. But instead of that only a 16 per cent increase is taken, allowing generously for the influence of fatigue and other factors that might impair full efficiency of operations. This makes estimated increased annual income from sales, $475,899,000.

The counterbalancing cost of the added sales has several factors: a 16 per cent increase on the 1939 cost of materials adds $254,436,000 to the 1939 figure (at the same prices); the 30 per cent increase of wages and salaries (on the time-and-a-half overtime figure already mentioned) adds $156,798,000 to 1939; then again, all social security and pension fund payments are increased 30 per cent over 1939, adding $8,721,000; other variable costs and expenses are increased 20 per cent, or $29,799,000; while 20 per cent more is added to the depreciation and obsolence figure, or $16,869,000.

Longer Work Week Costs Jump

That makes the grand total of $466,623,000.

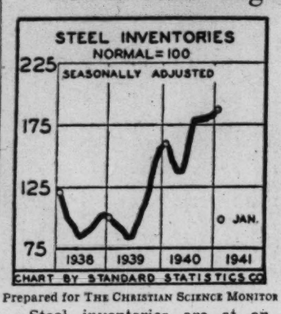
That is the estimated sum which must be added to the 1939 cost to take care of the 20 per cent longer work week. The figure assumes that there will be no increase in nonmanufacturing expense.

To sum it up, the estimated increase in annual income from sales is $475,899,000. The estimated increase in cost of the added sales is $466,623,000. This means an additional profit to the auto companies of $9,276,000. The 1939 income from business investment was $294,272,000. This would bring it, on the same basis, to $303,548,000.

The 1939 return on a business investment of $1,532,963,000 for the auto companies on a 40-hour week, was 19.2 per cent. The estimated return on the 48-hour week would be 19.8 per cent.

If this estimate is true the facts are of great importance to the defense program, and to the nation's economy as a whole. The example would seem to show that more vital defense goods can be turned out, that workers will get higher wages and have larger spending power, and that at the same time return on investment will be increased by lengthening the work week from 40 to 48 hours, and paying time-and-a-half overtime for the extra eight hours.

Steel Inventories At All-Time High



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Steel inventories are at an all-time high and are rising at a faster rate than consumption. Although the present large steel order backlog assures a high operating rate for some time ahead, the rise in inventories must eventually be checked either by an increase in actual consumption or some lowering in operating rates.

Senator Offers Bill To Combat Inflation

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio) introduced in the Senate a bill to double the minimum reserve requirements for Federal Reserve member banks in a move to "avoid the dangers of inflation."

Senator Taft said the bill, following the broad outlines of Federal Reserve recommendations to Congress in a report made January 1, would authorize steps to offset "the contemplated issue of billions of Government bonds" to finance the defense program.

In addition to doubling minimum reserve requirements, the measure would make these requirements applicable to all banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

St. Joseph Lead Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—St. Joseph Lead Co., operating mines in Missouri principally, for 1940 reported net profit of $5,111,942, equal to $2.61 a share on the capital stock, compared with $5,292,907, or $2.70 a share, in 1939.

Aircraft Program Now at Point Where Output Will Jump Fast

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Despite Mr. Knudsen's warnings at his recent press conference this week, against complacency about the airplane program, there seem to be a number of favorable things about it which deserve mention.

It is true that the production of warplanes has only now passed the 1000-a-month stage, which Mr. Knudsen indicated he hoped would have been reached in December.

On the other hand, there is no real basis of comparison except that this country is trying to do in three years what the Germans did in seven. It is also significant that Colonel Jouett of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce recently boasted for his industry that it promised only 5,500 planes for 1940—and it delivered 5,800.

Full-Speed Production Soon

But the outstanding fact is that the present moment is being called the "darkness before the dawn," or, more statistically, the point where the production figures will really start to move upward sharply. Up to now the industry has been largely preoccupied in expanding capacity. During 1940, for example, floor space was almost doubled, from 12,000,000 to 22,500,000 square feet, and arrangements were begun to double it again, and the number of employees increased from 60,000 to 160,000.

Both these things involved a tremendous amount of executive and supervisory attention, necessarily taken away from the work. Moreover, an enormous volume of contracts was placed in 1940, which should begin to be reflected in coming months — for it takes five to seven months to begin delivery of an order on a model already in production, and fourteen months from a new design to final delivery of an entirely new model.

On the engine side of the business also important milestones in the preparedness program have already been passed. It is now evident that the American air program will be powered with only four major engines—the air-cooled giants of United Aircraft's Pratt & Whitney and of the Wright Corporation, plus the Allison liquid-cooled engine being manufactured by General Motors, and the Rolls-Royce Merlin to be turned out by the Chrysler Corporation under patent from the British. The major plans have been made for the production of these engines.

Aircraft Motors the Bottleneck

Aircraft engines are still the bottleneck of the airplane program, because it takes an average of from two to two-and-a-half engines to a plane, counting in the big four-engine bombers and the single-engine fighters, and at present the airplane makers are turning out a shade over 1,000 planes a month while the engine-makers are turning out only a shade over 2,000 engines a month.

However, the rate of engine production will pick up soon. Pratt & Whitney's production at Hartford has steadily gone ahead, because the company's remarkable expansion in the last year has been concentrated at its home plant. Wright's production has not jumped so spectacularly, because while the company has somewhat increased its production at its Paterson plant, its largest increase will come from the new plant being built in the suburbs of Cincinnati, which will be the largest one-story plant under a single roof in the world. It will be a duplicate of the Paterson plant.

But this Wright plant is expected to begin production in April or perhaps even in March. Meantime arrangements are being made for both Buick and Ford to manufacture Pratt & Whitney engines. Of the liquid-cooled engine, General Motors' Allison division is rapidly expanding output, which is now around 400 a month.

Auto Trade Contribution

This does not mean it will not be a tight squeeze to get out the required 6,000-odd motors a month or more called for to supply the airplane program by the middle of 1942, but it does mean that the expansion work is well under way. Despite all the talk about automobile makers contributing to the program, it is likely that at least three quarters of the ultimate airplane-motor production of the country will be turned out by the two long-outstanding makers of plane motors—Pratt & Whitney and Wright. The reason is fairly obvious. Airplane and automobile motors are horsepower of quite different colors. Automobile motors run round 100 horsepower—airplane motors from 500 to 2,000. Automobile motors are machined to tolerances of 1/10,000 of an inch, airplane motors to tolerances of 1/100,000. In automobile motors weight is of little importance; in airplane motors every gram of excess metal must be machined away, and so only the toughest—and most expensive—metals can be used.

On the body-building side of the airplane picture, as distinguished from the manufacture of engines, the automobile makers will probably make an ultimately much larger percentage contribution. And here also, numerous problems have already been worked out and brought to the blue-print stage. As Mr. Knudsen pointed out this week, our heaviest need is in medium bombers, and in both the medium and the large-bomber categories, the automobile manufacturers are to contribute substantially.

General Motors will manufacture parts to be assembled by North American; Ford will make parts to go in Consolidated four-engine bombers; and Chrysler will make parts for Martin bombers. The assembly plants will be set up in the interior and not at the exposed Atlantic and Pacific coastal areas where most of the present airplane plants are now located.

The Reuther Plan

The Reuther plan is still under consideration, and will be discussed on February 28 by Messrs. Knudsen, Hillman, Murray and perhaps Reuther himself. But if adopted it will have to be considerably modified. The original 500-a-day plan was an extraordinary over-calculation of the available machine-guns, skilled labor, aluminum, etc., which the country could provide. Moreover it was designed to turn out fighter planes, while we are fairly well fixed on fighter-planes, and very short of bombers.

Furthermore it would have required an evening out of automobile production over the twelve months of the year, whereas production is now pretty closely geared to consumer demand, and if evenly spread out, automobile production would radically and expensively revise the automobile industry's inventory policies. Even the present rush of production to anticipate later change-over to defense operations has exhausted the warehousing facilities of many manufacturers in the neighborhood of Detroit and necessitated storing cars in vacant lots exposed to winter weather.

One important knot remains to be straightened out in the airplane procurement program—and at its very top. There is an unfortunate confusion of authorities. The Office of Production Management is just now rapidly enlarging its airplane division, and the Army has also taken on a new and first-class staff for the same purpose. The airplane industry claims that with the Treasury, the OPM, the Army, the Navy, other departments and the President all having a finger in the airplane pie, they don't know where the final authority lies and they have never been able to work out even an elastic work-chart of the top organization to which they are responsible.

Westchester $1,000 Bond Face Value Is $37.50

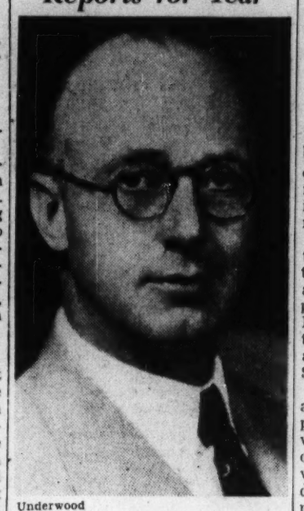
NEW YORK (AP)—Holders of $19,200,000, face value, of 4½ per cent "gold" bonds of New York, Westchester & Boston Railway, now being dismantled, will receive $37.50 per $1,000 bond if they submit them at the offices of Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, trustee of the issue, it was announced.

The road, which used to haul Westchester County commuters to work in New York City, lost money as bus, subway, and private passenger auto competition mounted, and finally it couldn't make enough money to pay rentals on cars and locomotives and various lines leased from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Funds to pay $37.50 per $1,000 bond were salvaged from sale of copper wire used to transmit power to its electric locomotives, and from tools, supplies, and other miscellaneous items.

Regarding further recoveries, the Guaranty said, "We are unable to state when or if a further distribution will be made to bondholders or to estimate the amount thereof."

Reports for Year



Underwood

Floyd B. Odlum

President of Atlas Corporation

Atlas Corp. Assets Shrinkage in 1940 Regarded Moderate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Atlas Corporation reported a decline in the net asset value of the common stock at the end of 1940 to $12.26 from $12.80 a share at the end of 1939, according to Floyd B. Odlum, president. The annual report shows 2,723,047 shares outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1940. Dividends of 50 cents were paid last year.

In his report, Mr. Odlum said:

"The substantially better than market average performance during the year was due in part to results of general portfolio operations, in part to the working out of and improvement in special holdings and in part to purchase of the company's own outstanding stock below asset value." He added that neither the management policies nor methods of operation of the company required any serious alterations as a result of the investment trust regulations effective last November.

Cash held on Dec. 31 amounted to $9,141,271 and general market securities were $30,055,630 at year-end quotations. Special holdings were carried at $15,325,940. Total assets were $56,499,150. Net unrealized depreciation amounted to $15,668,648.

At the end of 1940 Atlas owned about 28 per cent of the preferred and 39 per cent of the common stock of the newly reorganized Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation, including 120,000 common shares to be received in connection with the reorganization.

Cash at the year-end, after deducting the amount payable for securities bought, amounted to $8,575,866, representing about 15 per cent of net assets. The report told of progress in sales of Bonwit Teller and Franklin Simon & Co., in which Atlas has substantial stock holdings.

Expenses and ordinary taxes were $1,102,373, leaving net earnings of $981,779. Net realized profit on securities on the basis of average cost was $1,739,243 and net provision for contingences was $200,000, making total net income of $2,521,022. Preferred dividends amounted to $1,305,016 and common dividends to $1,424,607.

Your Income Tax

No. 26

Automobile Deductions

With the number of automobile owners registering in the millions, the question of deductions for the cost of operation and maintenance of a motorcar frequently arises. The purchase price of an automobile, whether it is to be used for business or pleasure, cannot be deducted from gross income. If used for business, it is a capital expenditure; if used for pleasure, it is a personal expenditure—both deductions being expressly prohibited by the income-tax law.

Several deductions, however, are allowable in connection with the cost of maintenance and operation of an automobile, used either for business or pleasure. If used exclusively for business, deductions may be taken for the cost of gasoline, oil, repairs, garage rent, and other necessary operation and upkeep expenses. Depreciation based on the cost of the car and its estimated useful life, also is deductible.

Other deductible items are as follows: Sums paid during the taxable year for registration fees, personal property tax, and municipal taxes; interest on money borrowed for the purchase of a motorcar, either for business or for pleasure; loss sustained by reason of damage while car is being used for business, provided such loss is not covered by insurance or otherwise; damages paid for injury to another, provided that the car was being used for business at the time, and the damage was not covered by insurance or otherwise; and the amount paid for insurance on motor vehicles used for business purposes.

Aviation Corp. Earns $88,350

NEW YORK (AP)—Aviation Corp. for the year ended Nov. 30 showed net profit of $88,350, including profit of $587,980 on sale of property, equal to two cents a share on the capital stock, contrasted with a net loss of $2,238,049 in the preceding fiscal year. The company holds interests in several aircraft manufacturing enterprises, including Vultee Aircraft.

U. S. Disapproval of Japan Shown in Export of Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—American arms will aid the attacked but not the attacker in the event of Japanese aggression in the British or Netherlands Indies, according to the latest State Department report on American arms exports.

This report shows that whereas the export of all American material of war to Japan during 1940 amounted to but $4,143, like exports to the Netherlands East Indies stood at $7,336,869 and those to British possessions in Southern and Southeastern Asia stood at $455,952.

At the same time, however, trade and munitions experts here pointed out that the United States was continuing shipment to Japan of a number of commodities which, while not falling into the category of war materiel, are nevertheless essential to Japan's war effort. Chief among these shipments are petroleum, particularly gasoline, cotton and iron and steel semi-manufactures.

The latest trade statistics reveal that whereas American exports of petroleum to Japan stood at $6,510,000 worth in December of last year as compared with $4,651,000 a year previous, December cotton exports amounted to but 9,000 bales as against 124,000 for December of 1939. Iron and steel semi-manufactures exports to Japan for December were valued at $3,381,000 against $5,057,000 a year previous.

Increase to China

The almost negligible exports to Japan of war materiel, which are cited here as proof of the way in which this country is giving practical application to its disapproval of Japanese aggression, stands in strong contrast to 1939 when Japanese imports of American war materiel amounted to $998,590. The only military equipment sent to Japan during 1940 were minor spare parts for airplanes.

While arms shipments to Japan dwindled to practically nothing, those to far eastern countries with which the United States felt a stronger community of interest rose remarkedly.

During 1939 China bought $2,012,724 worth of arms in this country, whereas a year later it bought $8,422,125 worth. In like manner the Netherlands Indies 1940 figure of $7,336,869 was larger than the 1939 figure of $6,070,427. An even more startling jump was shown in the combined Australian-New Zealand figures for 1939 and 1940—these being $1,922,283 and $11,910,093 respectively.

As was expected, Great Britain took the largest part of America's 1940 arms exports, the British figure of $176,391,212 being approximately 54 per cent of this country's grand total arms export of $328,883,814. Canada took 1940 shipments to the amount of $22,663,217.

Extent of U. S. Aid

The important part which the United States is playing in the British Empire's war effort is strikingly demonstrated when the 1940 figures for Great Britain and Canada are compared with the 1939 figures of $31,436,389 and $2,970,800 respectively.

Impressive as are the 1940 figures for war materiel actually exported to Great Britain and Canada, they fall far short of the figure for the amount of arms export licenses issued during last year. In the ease of Britain the figure was $675,470,249 and of Canada $48,448,158.

Assembled and unassembled warplanes, together with airplane engines, were by far the most important of America's 1940 arms categories. Britain received warplanes valued at $82,293,416 and engines valued at $27,439,839, while the corresponding figures for Canada were $11,627,161 and $5,110,664. France, before it fell, received planes and engines to the respective amounts of $53,907,979 and $10,345,538.

Large as were the warplane and engine exports to Britain during 1940, they were far below the total for the export licenses granted for each category. Thus Britain received permission last year to buy $332,506,252 worth of warplanes and $156,575,911 worth of engines, while Canada was granted export licenses amounting to $27,140,870 for warplanes and $9,646,008 for airplane engines.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Japanese-American trade withstood numerous adversities during most of last year and held the great bulk of the preceding year's $393,000,000 value.

Japanese purchases in the United States fell off about $5,000,000 but still totaled more than $227,000,000.

In that relatively mild recession—all accounted for in the last two months of 1940—Japan dropped from third to fourth among America's customers. Britain, Canada and France led Japan.

The statistics were furnished by the San Francisco office of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Japan's shipments to the United States receded too. But the decline was less both in total and in percentage. The $158,376,000 imports from Japan were about $3,000,000 less than in 1939.

The import decline of 1.8 per cent compared with the export drop of 2.1 per cent.

Application of export licenses to safeguard the American defense program cut into exports across the Pacific. Those exports amounted to 5.6 per cent of the United States total, compared with 7.3 per cent in 1939 and 7.8 in 1938.

The license system cut November and December shipments of such items as machine tools, ferro-alloys, scrap iron and copper. Domestic controls in Japan and difficulties in foreign markets cut that country's purchases of American cotton. Restrictions on use of gasoline hit sales of automobiles and trucks, but sales of oil products rose.

Power Output Rises After Month's Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output advanced during the week ended Feb. 22 after a month of decline, the Edison Electric Institute reported today.

Latest output of 2,820,161,000 kilowatt hours was .3 of 1 per cent ahead of 2,810,419,000 in the preceding week and 14.9 per cent above 2,455,285,000 in the comparable 1940 week.

The year-to-year gain was the largest in more than a year.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported by the institute as follows:

New England 16.7, Middle Atlantic 14.5, Central Industrial 17.4, West Central 8.6, Southern States 14.8, Rocky Mountain 10.7, Pacific Coast 12.7.

1940 Taxes Cut Sharply Into Profits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Increased taxes for 1940 absorbed much of the gain in profits of leading companies, and in some cases caused net incomes to decline, according to a study by the National Industrial Conference Board of 1940 financial statements.

Among 120 industrial companies, Federal income and excess-profits taxes were found to have risen 141 per cent for the year, reducing the 37 per cent gain in profits before deduction for taxes to only 14 per cent after, the board reports. Six machinery companies in this group had increases in taxes amounting to more than 300 per cent.

Earnings of six chemical producers in the group declined 5 per cent after taxes, owing to the fact that while earnings rose 28 per cent, Federal taxes increased more than 200 per cent.

For a group of 33 companies with earnings of $1,000,000 or more last year which were subject to the excess-profits taxes, the gain in total tax reserves equaled 89 per cent of the gain in income before taxes, their net income after taxes rising only 5 per cent, the board reports. Total tax reserves jumped 163 per cent, or from $101,000,000 to $266,000,000, and of this latter amount $89,000,000 had to be set aside for the excess-profits taxes.

Among companies paying heavily through taxation for increased business were those in the automotive industry, the board found. These, it adds, showed an average gain of only 6 per cent in net income, as compared with a 179 per cent rise in tax reserves.

Net income after taxes for all 475 companies surveyed showed an average increase of 17 per cent, or in figures, rose from $1,592,000,000 in 1939 to $1,861,000,000 in 1940, it says.

New Issues Drop Well Below 1940

NEW YORK (AP) — The machinery for distributing new securities idled along this week waiting for bond and stock prices to strengthen.

Public offerings of new issues during the week ended Feb. 20 totaled only $16,854,407, Poor's Publishing Company reported. It was the second successive week that offerings had fallen below the $20,000,000 level.

Until a fortnight ago, the new security market was rolling along at a good pace. Since the first of the year public offerings had averaged better than $70,000,000 a week.

Unsettlement in the stock and bond markets, however, has recently caused several new issues to be postponed pending more favorable conditions.

Comparison of the week's offerings follows:

	Latest Week	Previous Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$11,474,037	$8,173,750	$44,316,414
Public Util		3,500,000	3,400,000
Railroad	4,360,000		
Industrial		175,000	13,000,000
Miscellaneous		3,000,000	700,000
Stock	1,020,370	250,000	505,000
Total	16,854,407	15,098,750	61,921,414

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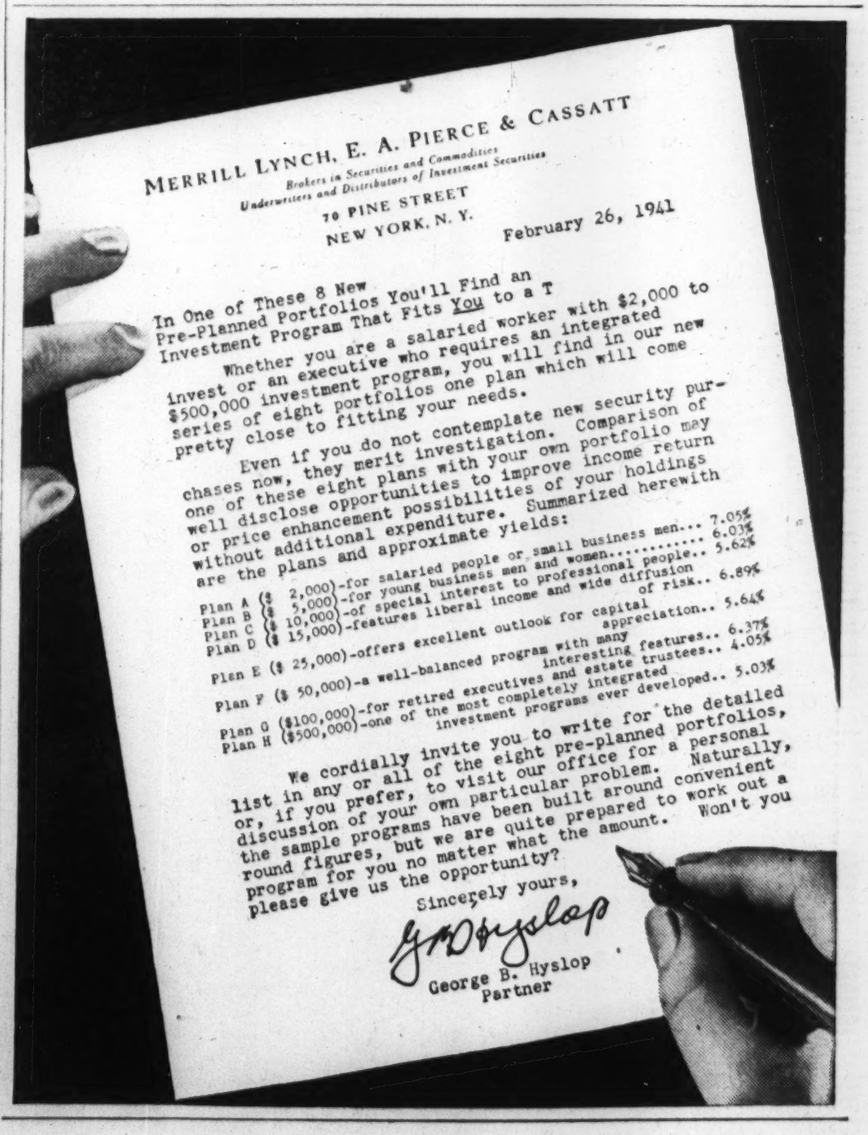
MERRILL LYNCH, E. A. PIERCE & CASSATT
Brokers in Securities and Commodities
Underwriters and Distributors of Investment Securities
70 PINE STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.
February 26, 1941
In One of These 8 New Pre-Planned Portfolios You'll Find an Investment Program That Fits You to a T
Whether you are a salaried worker with $2,000 to invest or an executive who requires an integrated $500,000 investment program, you will find in our new series of eight portfolios one plan which will come pretty close to fitting your needs.
Even if you do not contemplate new security purchases now, they merit investigation. Comparison of one of these eight plans with your own portfolio may well disclose opportunities to improve income return or price enhancement possibilities of your holdings without additional expenditure. Summarized herewith are the plans and approximate yields:
Plan A ($ 2,000)-for salaried people or small business men... 7.05%
Plan B ($ 5,000)-for young business men and women..... 6.03%
Plan C ($ 10,000)-of special interest to professional people.. 5.62%
Plan D ($ 15,000)-features liberal income and wide diffusion of risk.. 6.89%
Plan E ($ 25,000)-offers excellent outlook for capital appreciation.. 5.64%
Plan F ($ 50,000)-a well-balanced program with many interesting features.. 6.37%
Plan G ($100,000)-for retired executives and estate trustees.. 4.05%
Plan H ($500,000)-one of the most completely integrated investment programs ever developed.. 5.03%
We cordially invite you to write for the detailed list in any or all of the eight pre-planned portfolios, or, if you prefer, to visit our office for a personal discussion of your own particular problem. Naturally, the sample programs have been built around convenient round figures, but we are quite prepared to work out a program for you no matter what the amount. Won't you please give us the opportunity?
Sincerely yours,
George B. Hyslop
George B. Hyslop
Partner

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	357,230
1941 volume to date	21,165,015
1940 volume to date	27,317,340

Stock Price Trend Mixed; Trading Light

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Recovery forces made a little further headway in the stock market today but the progress was uneven.

A midday upturn restored a majority of small advances to the list after an earlier dip. Some shares continued to lag, giving the market a mixed appearance near the final hour.

Bethlehem, threatened with a strike tie-up of the company's Lackawanna, N. Y., plant, was a pivot of the trading. It dropped more than a point, leading to selling in other steels, then rallied quickly for a fractional net gain.

Transactions, somewhat heavier than yesterday, ran at the rate of about 400,000 for a full session.

Relaxation of tension in the Far East, however, helped offset signs of increased Nazi sea warfare against British shipping.

Down a little most of the time were General Motors, American Can, Air Reduction, Santa Fe, Anaconda, Republic Steel, Western Union and Boeing.

Small gains remained in International Harvester, Douglas, United Aircraft, American Telephone and American smelting.

Mixed trends in the curb included minor advances in Bell Aircraft, Lake Shore Mines and Pantepec Oil, balanced against slight losses in American Cyanamid "B," Humble Oil and New Jersey Zinc.

U. S. Bonds Improve

The bond market presented a generally higher appearance today as U. S. governments recovered equilibrium after Tuesday's confusing market and special news developments directly affected a number of corporate loans.

Going into the final hour treasury loans were up fractionally while gains in the corporate and foreign divisions ranged from small fractions to around 3 points in some of the rails.

While activity in government loans was light in the stock exchange, over-the-counter dealers reported a "fair" business in both the new 7-9 year Treasury bonds and the 2-year ¾ per cent notes as well as some inquiry for existing obligations. On the whole, prices were about 1-16 to ⅛ above final quotations in the outside market Tuesday. One large New York bank was said to have entered orders for a "substantial amount" of the new 2 per cent bonds, which at one time sold at a premium of a full point above par.

In the domestic corporate list, Allegheny stamped 5s of '50, the unstamped 5s of '49 and the convertible 5s of '44 were up 1 to around 3 points on news the management would ask authority to use idle funds to purchase some of its obligations in the open market.

Others showing improvement included Detroit Edison 3½s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 6s and Nickel Plate 5½s.

The majority of foreign loans were higher. French 7s, Panama 5s and Belgium 6s were among the best performers.

Securities Turn Upward in London

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The securities market pointed ahead today after intermittent weakness for a week or more.

British government bonds closed on a steady basis and India stocks were in demand. In the foreign bond market Greek and Japanese loans improved but heaviness persisted in the Brazilian list.

Store and tobacco shares stood out in a firm industrial group. Most rubbers were unaltered after Tuesday's announcement of the unchanged quota for the second quarter. Oils tended higher. Kaffirs and other mining stocks attracted little attention.

Wheat Losses Wiped Out in Late Rally

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 (AP)—A late rally of about a cent a bushel in wheat prices today carried the market back up to around the level reached on Monday's sharp advance.

Buying was associated with the firm tone of securities and cash wheat and flour activity. Milling interests reported flour business expanded sharply last week but has been retarded by the recent wheat price bulge.

Cleveland Graphite Offers Senior Issue

CLEVELAND (AP)—Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co.'s new issue of 30,000 shares of 5 per cent, $100 cumulative preferred stock will be offered to the public at par, the Securities and Exchange Commission was informed.

The company will receive $2,895,000 from the sale and $105,000 will go to the underwriters, F. Eberstadt & Co. of New York and Prescott, Jones & Co. of Cleveland.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 24 compared with Feb. 23, 1940 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $23,059,661.46 ($18,408,788.91); expenditures, $75,699,643.47 ($42,474,483.70); net balance, $1,703,298,376.70 ($2,389,372,540.00); working balance included, $1,649,898,802.85 ($1,678,450,366.40); customs receipts for month, $25,936,116.83 ($20,627,778.43); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $1,744,390,226.90 ($2,445,172,838.27); expenditures, $7,194,501,325.42 ($6,026,168,192.26); excess of expenditures, $3,450,111,098.52 ($2,580,992,852.58); gross debt, $46,067,894,224.34 ($42,345,443,913.68); increase over previous day, $6,261,270.85; gold assets, $22,160,838,387.71 ($18,128,990,107.62).

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
51⅜	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	45	45	45	
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19½	19½	19½	Feb20
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	5	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	
⅝	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4⅜	4½	4½	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	20	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9¼	8⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	8	17	17	17	+ ⅛
25⅜	19⅝	Alleg Lud (1½e)	7	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Feb25
165	144⅞	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	3	146	146	146	—1
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Feb24
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (1e)	2	12⅜	12½	12½	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	Feb25
37	28½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	29	30	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅜
17⅜	15⅞	Alpha Cem (¼g)	6	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Feb19
13½	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb10
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	45⅜	45½	45¾	Feb24
17¾	14½	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	7	46½	46	46½	+1
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	7	7	6¾	6¾	Feb25
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	4	6¼	5½	6¼	Feb20
38	33	Am Br S (1.60)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	Feb25
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	1	87½	87	87	— ¼
185	178⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	178⅞	179	Feb25
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	2	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	6	58	58	58	
23⅛	18⅜	Am Ch&C (.40g)	1	21	20⅜	21	+ ⅜
115	107¾	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+2
121	109	Am Chicle (4a)	4	110	110	110	Feb20
8¾	8	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb20
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11	9½	Am Crys S (¼g)	3	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	3¾	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 6
1¼	⅛	Am & For Pow	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb24
13¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	13½	13½	13½	
21	14⅜	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Feb25
3⅜	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	8	2½	2½	2½	Feb21
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (1a)	22	33¾	32¼	33⅜	+ ⅝
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅜	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	47	47	47	Feb24
13¼	11⅞	Am Ice	2	11½	11½	11½	Feb20
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	3	20¼	20	20¼	
4⅛	3⅝	Am Internat'l	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅛	9⅝	Am Inv (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	1...25
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 3
17⅜	12	Am Locomotive	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
54⅜	51	Am Loco pf (2k)	5	84½	84	84½	+1½
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜
3	2¼	Am M & Metal	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	5	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
46¾	39	AmP&L$pf(1.8k)	3	41	41	41	
39	32¾	APL $5pf (1.56k)	4	35	35	35	
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	16	6¾	6½	6¾	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.4e)	14	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
7	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	Feb25
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (.5e)	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (.5g)	6	41	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
154	142	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	144	144	144	+1
54	50	Am Snuff (.5a)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Feb24
26½	21	Am Sti F (¼g)	8	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	3	10	9⅞	10	Feb25
13⅜	11⅜	Am Steve (.30g)	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	Feb25
15⅞	13	Am Sug R (½g)	3	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	84	84	84	
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
168⅝	156⅜	Am T & T (9)	12	161⅞	161¼	161⅞	+ ⅛
73½	68	Am Tobacco (5)	2	69	69	69	+ ⅛
74½	67¾	Am Tob B(5)	6	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
159	150	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	
7	3	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
90¼	90	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	90	90	90	Feb17
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ½
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	6	55⅛	54	55⅛	+1⅛
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf.1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
	22⅛	Anaconda (2e)	52	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
	12¾	Anchor H (.80e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb19
	9	Andes Cop (1e)	3	9½	9¼	9½	
	15⅜	A P W Paper	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Feb20
	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Feb25
111⅜	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Feb25
5⅛	4½	Armour Ill	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	4	54¼	54	54	+ ½
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	30¼	30⅛	30¼	Feb25
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (¼g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb18
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb21
7⅝	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb24
87	60	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	Feb13
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	90	90	90	Feb24
35½	34¼	Associates (2a)	1	34¼	34¼	34½	Feb19
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	30	23⅜	22⅝	23	— ⅜
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	6	63⅞	63⅜	63⅞	+ ⅛
17⅜	13½	Atl Coast Line	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
19½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	3	21⅜	¼	21¼	— ⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108		108	Feb 6
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (.12e)	22	6⅞	¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	47		47½	Feb25
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	63		63	Feb19
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6⅝		6⅝	Feb25
2⅞	2	Austin Nichols	5	2	2	2	Feb25
5¼	3⅝	Aviation Corp	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	

B

19	14⅜	Bald Loco ct	10	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	3¼	Balt & Ohio	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	8	5⅛	5	5	
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅜	7⅜	Barnsdall (.15g)	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	16¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	75	23½	22¼	23¼	+1⅛
30½	27½	Bayuk (1½)	7	29¼	29	29	
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22	22	22	Feb17
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb13
8⅝	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7¾	7½	+ ⅛
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	29	35¼	34¾	35¼	+ ½
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
56⅜	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	Feb25
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
85½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	39	80½	78¾	79¾	— ¼
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	123½	123	123½	
27½	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	1	26	26	26	
21¼	17	Black & Dk (1a)	1	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ¼
10¾	7½	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	5	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅜
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	17	17	17	+1
18⅜	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	25	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	29	29	29	+ ¾
22⅜	19⅝	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.30g)	6	19⅛	19	19	
20¼	16⅝	Borg-Warn .40g	8	18½	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb25
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	Feb25
4½	4	Brew Corp(.10g)	2	4	4	4	
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¾e)	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	15	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ½
44½	39⅞	Bristol-M (2.40)	5	39⅞	39⅜	39⅜	— ½
21½	21⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅞	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	6	12	12	12	Feb25
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅜
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	6	21	21	21	+ ⅜
12⅝	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	1	29	29	29	+ ½
33	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	17	17	17	Feb24
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	Feb25
8¾	7⅞	Burr Add (.15g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
5½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Feb25
21⅝	20	But Bros pf(1½)	3	20½	20¼	20½	Feb24
4⅜	3⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb25
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb21
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	1	10	10	10	Feb19

C

20¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅜
53	51⅝	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Feb15
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	7	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	1	12	12	12	
13¾	11⅜	Canada Dry(.60)	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4½	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
38⅜	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Feb25
3¼	2¾	Capital Adm A	2	3	3	3	Feb25
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26	26	26	Feb21
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb20
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	1	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
28⅜	22	Celanese (1¼e)	6	24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
10	7	Celotex Cp (½g)	7	9½	9	9	
19½	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	
2⅜	1⅞	Cent Foundry	7	2	1⅞	2	Feb25
2½	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb25
6	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	6	5¾	5¾	Feb25
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	3	29½	29	29½	— ⅜
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	18	18	18	Feb18
20⅜	17½	Champ Pap .90e	4	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
18	12½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb20
44½	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	10	41½	41¼	41½	— ⅜
102½	101¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100½	—1½
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅜	1	Chi & E Ill pf	6	1	1	1	Feb25
⅛	⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb24
8¼	6⅝	Chi Mail O (¼e)	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb25
14⅜	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	7	39	38	39	+1⅛
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Feb19
¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	¼	¼	Feb24
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Feb14
13⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (½e)	5	11¼	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
2⅞	2	Childs Co	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
72⅛	63¼	Chrysler (1⅛g)	38	67⅛	66	66¾	+ ¼
10⅝	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb25
3	2⅜	City Stores	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb25
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	4	36⅛	36½	36⅞	Feb25
33¾	28	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	28¼	28	28	Feb14
30½	26⅞	Climax M(1.20a)	7	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
34	28½	Cluett P (2¾e)	8	29⅜	29¼	29½	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	91½	91½	91½	
62½	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	60¾	60¾	Feb21
12⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	9	12⅝	12½	12½	
102¼	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
30¼	24⅜	Collins & A 2¼g	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
20	15	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	1	15½	15½	15½	
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Feb25
21	18½	Colum Br B .45g	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	21	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
82½	76⅞	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	78	74½	74½	—2½
6⅞	4⅜	Colum Pict	3	5	5	5	
24⅞	22⅜	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Feb24
80⅛	75	Col Carb (1g)	4	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+1⅛
30⅞	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	8	30⅛	29¾	30	
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
37⅛	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
110	107	ComTcv pf(4¼)	2	107¼	107	107	Feb24
11⅜	8⅜	Comi Solv (¼e)	18	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
	⅛	Com'th & South	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
53⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	51½	51⅛	51⅜	— ⅜
30½	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	28	28⅝	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
18½	16½	Congoleum (1)	7	18¼	18¼	18¼	
29⅜	22½	Cons Airer (2e)	10	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜	— ¼
15⅞	12⅛	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
7⅜	5⅞	Cons Cop (½e)	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	25	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅛
107⅜	105⅜	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	— ⅜
⅜	⅛	Con Film Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8	7½	Cons F pf (¼k)	4	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Cons Laundries	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb24
6	3⅜	Consol Oil (¼g)	9	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	
1	¾	Con RR Cub pf	1	1	1	1	Feb25
4½	2⅞	Consoln Coal	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Feb20
106⅜	103	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	Feb25
15⅞	12½	Container (¼g)	1	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
9⅝	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb25
⅜	⅛	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83⅞	82¾	83⅞	+2⅛
40½	36	Cont Can (2e)	1	38⅛	37½	37½	— ⅜
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	9	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	37⅜	36½	36⅝	
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	21	3	3	3	
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (1⅛)	37	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
23½	18⅞	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	3	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	52½	52	52	Feb18
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	8	45	45	45	
4⅜	3⅞	Coty Inc (⅛e)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
⅞	½	Coty International	1	1	¼	¼	Feb25
19⅞	15	Crane Co (.80e)	1	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	15	17	17	17	
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb24
27⅜	22⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	3	24½	24¼	24¼	
43½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	41	41	41	Feb25
15⅜	12⅜	Crown Zel (½g)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
47¼	36½	Crucible Steel	19	41⅝	41	41¼	— ⅛
98½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

N.Y. Exchange Trims Sails; Loss Smaller

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported a 1940 net operating loss of $275,301 compared with an operating loss of $490,441 the previous year.

After allowing for depreciation on properties and for security sales losses, the deficit for the year amounted to $981,348 compared with $1,149,373 in 1939.

The drain on cash, however, was only $43,000 after counting the receipt of $232,000 in initiation fees last year. Initiation fees, it was explained, are treated as capital contributions in the exchange's accounting.

"As has been the case in other recent years," the report to members said, "the exchange's inability in 1940 to balance its budget arose largely out of its excess holdings of real estate."

William McC. Martin, Jr., president, commenting on further shrinkage of transactions, said business on the exchange was at low ebb for these reasons:

"War and fear of its txpansion, the inevitability of increased taxation and the present capital gains tax, political uncertainty in many countries, and domestic regulation which discourages risk capital."

"When events justify changes for the better," he added, "the New York Stock Exchange which, alone among world exchanges is still functioning freely, should speedily benefit."

Mr. Martin informed members the exchange cut expenses last year by $461,956 but gross income dropped $246,816 on the smallest share transactions in 19 years.

Gross income was $5,090,875 against $5,337,692 in 1939. Operating expenses declined to $5,366,177 from $5,828,133 the previous year.

Employment at the exchange and its affiliated companies, it was shown, dropped to 1,665 at the end of last year from 1,927 at the finish of 1939 and 2,336 at the end of 1937.

Expenses in the last three years, Martin said, have been reduced at the average annual rate of $539,000 in an effort to balance the budget in face of the shrinkage in exchange business.

Further savings in 1941 will be sought through some reduction in service to members and sale of real estate, the report stated.

Bonneville Load Seen at Peak With Reynolds Tie-In

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Bonneville Power Administration, in announcing the new contract with the Reynolds Metals Company to power two new aluminum plants, pointed out that contracts for Bonneville power sales more than doubled during the last half of 1940, now representing a figure amounting to 42.11 per cent of the total ultimate installed capacity of Bonneville dam. Four generators are now in operation at the giant dam spanning the Columbia just 32 miles east of here. Funds have been allotted for six more.

Tie-in with the Reynolds operations will boost the Bonneville power production to its peak load. Power sale commitments, at 218,352 kilowatts on last Dec. 31, are now high above the 250,000 mark. Sales on June 30, 1940, seven months after the completion of the first transmission line into the Portland area, totaled 101,350 kilowatts.

Dr. Paul J. Raver, Bonneville-Grand Coulee administrator, announces that, in the five years since the beginning of the Bonneville development, reductions in private and public power rate schedules have saved Oregon and Washington consumers more than $13,000,000.

Dr. Raver said that half of the dam's installed generator capacity can be reserved until 1942 for public bodies and co-operatives. Prime power commitments to public agencies now total 20,300 kilowatts. Included among the dam's customers are public utility districts in Skamania, Pacific, Wahkiakum and Klickitat counties, Washington, and in Tillamook county, Oregon, and municipal systems in Cascade Locks, Forest Grove, Canby, Monmouth and McMinnville in Oregon, and Centralia, Tacoma and Seattle in Washington. Each of these agencies buys the power from Bonneville at prime power rates and distributes it to customers, both domestic and industrial.

Biggest users of Bonneville power, however, are the industrial plants which buy directly from the Columbia river generators. These plants, all, like the Reynolds Metals Company, working on defense orders, are using more than four-fifths of the government-generated power.

Dr. Raver's report reveals that the administration has on file applications for power totaling 750,000 kilowatts, more than the ultimate 10-generator capacity of the project.

Auto Casing Shipments Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of automobile casings totaled 4,846,961 in January, a decline of 2.5 per cent from 4,971,504 in December, but a gain of 13.5 per cent over 4,270,137 in January, 1940, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported. Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 9,797,253 units, compared with 9,178,537 at the end of December and 9,347,963 a year ago.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Copper steady. Electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley, 12.00; export fas NY, 10.37½-12.00. Tin weak, spot and nearby 51.50; forward 50.87½. Lead steady, spot, New York 5.65-70; East St. Louis 5.50. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite, unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	107.8	107.8	107.8
1 3¼s 46-44	108.9	108.9	108.9
1 4¼s 52-47	119.8	119.8	119.8
2 2¾s 54-51	107.23	107.23	107.23
1 3s 55-51	110.17	110.17	110.17
2 2½s 60-55	108.24	108.24	108.24
15 2½s 63-58	108.	108.	108.

New York City Bonds

22 3s 80	100¼	100	100⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 9dams Exp 4s 48	102¼	102¼	102¼
32 Alleghany cv 5s 44	94	92	94
20 Alleghany cv 5s 49	81	80	81
50 Alleghany 5s 50 st	61	60¼	61
4 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103	102	103
20 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106¾	106½	106¾
2 Am & For P5s 2030	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	102	102
4 Am T & T 5½s 43	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
8 Am T & T 3¼s 66	108¼	107¾	107⅞
5 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108	107⅞	107⅞
1 Am T Fdr cv 50	105	105	105
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103⅝	103½	103½
18 Ang C Nitra deb 67	33	32⅜	33
11 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
18 Arm Del 4s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 AT&SF 4s 95	108	107¾	108
5 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 AT&SF 4½s 48	103¾	103½	103½
2 Atl & Birm 4s 33	12	12	12
31 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75⅜	75	75
2 A C Line clt 4s 52	72	72	72
18 A C Line 4½s 64	64	63½	64
3 A C Line 5s 45	80	80	80
10 Austin & NW 5s 41	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
104 B&O 95 st A	42¼	41⅝	42
48 B&O 95 st C	48¼	47¾	48¼
49 B&O 2000 st D	41½	41¼	41½
2 B&O 96 st F	41¾	41½	41¾
425 B&O cv 60 st	19⅞	19	19¾
14 B&O24 cv 4s	66⅞	66¾	66⅞
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	55¾	55¾	55¾
2 B&O S W 50 st	45¾	45¼	45¼
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	50	50	50
1 Beech Crk 3½s 51	83	83	83
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	112¼	112¼	112¼
22 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106	105⅞	105⅞
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105	105	105
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105	104¾	104¾
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	101¾	101¾	101¾
14 Boston&Me 4½s 70	20½	20⅛	20⅛
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	68	68	68
1 Bos & NY Air 4s 55	11	11	11
11 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109	109	109
11 Buf R&P 57 st	45⅜	45	45
12 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	71½	70½	71½
9 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	94	93¾	93¾
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	94	94	94
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	91	91	91
6 Can Nor 6½s 46	103	103	103
1 Can Pac 5s 44	101½	101½	101½
5 Can Pac 5s 54	73	73	73
11 Can Pac 4½s 60	67½	67¾	67½
22 Can Pac 4s perp	55	54½	55
18 Caro C&O 4s 65	105¼	105	105¼
1 Carrier & Gen 5s 50	100½	100	100
7 Celanese 3s 55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2 Celotex 4½s 77 ww	93¼	92¾	92¾
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	61	61	61
29 Cen Pac 5s 60	50¾	50	50½
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69	69	69
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	14½	14½	14½
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	12½	12½	12½
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	86½	86½	86½
1 Champion P&F 4¾s 50	105½	105½	105½
1 C&O 4½s 52	131¼	131¼	131¼
5 C&O 3½s 96 D	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
28 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103½	103¼	103½
9 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	82½	82½	82½
11 CB&Q 4½s 77	74½	74½	74½
4 CB&Q 4s 111 49	97½	97½	97½
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	92	91½	92
55 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	16¾	15¾	16¾
4 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	16	16	16
12 Chi Gt West 4s 59	33	32⅞	33
3 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	70½	70½	70½
52 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	6⅝	6½	6⅝
15 CM&SP 4½s 89C	35½	35½	35½
27 CM&SP gen 4s 89	35½	35	35½
1 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	20½	20½	20½
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1½	1½	1½
16 Chi&NW 4s '87	18¾	18¾	18¾
10 Chi&NW 4s '87 st	18¾	18¾	18¾
12 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	9½	9⅛	9½
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1¼	1¼	1¼
19 CRI&P 4s '88	16½	16¼	16½
5 CRI&P 4s '88 ct reg	13	13	13
23 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8½	8¼	8½
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51 *	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Childs Co 5s '43	29½	29⅛	29½
4 CCC&StL 4½s '77	56½	56	56
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	107	106¾	107
1 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	88¼	88¼	88¼
9 Clev Un Trm 4½s '77 C	68⅝	68¼	68⅝
15 Col F&I 5s '70	80	79¾	80
6 Col&So 4½s '80	13⅞	13¾	13¾
4 Columbia G 5s '52 May	104	104	104
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	104½	104¼	104¼
9 ComlMack inc '69 ww	37	36¾	37
12 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 ComwlthE cv 23/4s '58	114¼	114¼	114¼
3 Conn Riv Pw 3¾s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103½	103¾	103¾
1 Con Edis 3¼s '48	105½	105½	105½
3 Con Edis 3½s '58	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
20 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104⅛	103⅞	104
1 Con Rys 4s '54	20	20	20
2 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Con Rys 4s '56	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 Consun Pdw 3½s '70	109⅜	109½	109⅜
2 Contin'talOil2¾s 48	105½	105¼	105½
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	96½	96½	96½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	16½	16½	16½
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	15½	15	15½
106 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106	106	106
4 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	49¼	49	49¼
13 DRGW 1st 5s Asd	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2 Det Ed 3s 70	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Det Ed 3½s 66	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
8 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103	103	103
3 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 El Paso & SW 5s 65	58½	58½	58½
42 Erie rfg 5s 67	18	18	18
29 Erie rfg 5s 75	18¼	18	18¼
10 Erie 1st 4s 96	81	81	81
15 Erie gen lien 4s 96	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
1 Erie cv 4s 53 A	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 Erie & Jer 6s 55	82½	82½	82½
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105⅜	105½	105⅜
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	107½	107½	107½
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101½	101¼	101½
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95¾	95¾	95¾
17 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	81¼	81	81
6 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	39	39	39
4 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
1 Housatonic 5s '37	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	46	46	46
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
15 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	102	101⅝	102
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	42¾	42⅜	42⅜
44 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	41¼	40⅞	41
10 Ill Cen 5s '55	50¾	50	50¾
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	44⅛	43½	43¾
14 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	41	41	41
1 Indpls&Lou 4s '56	19¾	19⅜	19⅜
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	106	106	106
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	97½	97½	97½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	46½	46	46
25 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	82½	81	82¼
23 Int Paper 6s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Int Paper 5s '47	103	103	103
6 Int T&T 4½s '52	37½	37½	37½
23 Int T&T 5s '55	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
1 Kanaw&Mich 4s 90	95	95	95
5 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	35¼	35¼	35¼
2 K C South 5s 50	70½	70	70½
16 K C Term 4s 60	108¼	108	108
3 Koppers Co 4s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	59¼	59¼	59¼
3 Lac Gas 5s 42	93½	93½	93½
1 L&SMS 3½s 97	92¼	92¼	92¼
7 L&SMS 3½s 97 reg	88¼	88¼	88¼
6 Lautaro Nit inc 7S	30	29	30
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 44 st	85	84	85
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	40	40	40
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	23¼	23	23¼
8 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	21⅝	21½	21⅝
10 Leh Val Term 5s 61	50	50	50
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105	105	105
2 Liggett&M 7s 44	120½	120½	120½
1 Loews 3½s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
4 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	84¾	84½	84¾
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98½	98½	98½
8 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	93	93	93
4 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	74½	74½	74½
62 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	109	108¾	108¾
11 Mdw Con Gas 4s 63	104	104	104
6 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	8¾	9	9¼
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	10	9¾	10
24 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	10	9¾	9⅞
160 M-K-T 5s 62A	16½	15¾	16⅛
21 M-K-T 5s 67	4¾	4¾	4¾
9 M-K-T 4½s 78	14¾	14½	14⅝
35 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	28¾	28	28½
22 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	14½	14½	14½
3 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	21¼	21¼	21¼
20 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	21½	21¼	21⅜
11 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
11 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	21¼	21¼	21¼
6 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	20½	20½	20½
4 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	1½	1½	1½
8 MonWPaPubSv 4½s80	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	111½	111½	111½
9 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104½	104	104
2 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Mor G Essex 4½s 55	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38	37⅞	38
11 Nat Dairy 3¼s 61	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
6 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 N Eng RR 4s '45	52¼	52¼	52¼
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	106	106⅜	106⅜
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	106	106	106
1 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	67	67	67
4 N Orl Term 4s '53	70	70	70
5 NO Tex&Mx5½s'54	39½	39¼	39½
11 NO Tex&M 5½s '54ct	37¾	37¾	37¾
2 NY & Long Br 4s '41	88	88	88
17 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¼	64¼	64¼
41 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58⅝	58	58¼
47 NYC cn 4s '98	61¾	61½	61½
23 NYC 3½s '48	62	62¼	62¼
3 NYC cv 3¼s '52	61½	61½	61½
3 NYC & HR 4s '42	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	85	85	85
1 NYChi&StL 4s '41	94	94	94
3 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	70	70	70
13 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	58½	58	58
18 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	50¾	50¾	50¾
23 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	23½	23½	23½
27 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	39	39	39
14 NYNH&H 4½s '67	22½	22	22½
58 NYNH&H 4s '56	20¾	20¼	20¾
1 NYNH&H 3½s '54	20	20	20
15 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	19½	19½	19½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	33	33	33

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 NY S&W2Term 5s '43	75	75	75
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	99¼	99¼	99¼
20 NY W&Bost4½s'46	6¾	6½	6½
1 Niag Falls P 3⅛s 66	109½	109½	109½
4 Niag Sh cv 5½s 50	103	103	103
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	14	14	14
2 Norf & W 4s 96	126	126	126
3 Nor Am Co 4s 59	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
6 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104½	104½	104½
26 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64½	64¾
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53½	53½
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	42¾	42¾
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109	109
1 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	33¼	33¼	33¼
11 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107¼	107¼
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 71	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Okla G&E 3¾s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	115½	115½	115½
4 Or-WashRR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
16 Pac G&E 3½s 66	108⅞	108¾	108¾
4 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110½	110½	110½
7 Pac G&El 4s 64	111¼	111	111
3 Pac TT 3¾s 66B	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
7 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	112	112	112
4 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121¼	121¼	121¼
19 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105¾	105½	105⅝
20 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91½	91	91⅜
16 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	100⅞	100½	100⅝
2 Pen RR 4s 48 st	113¼	112⅝	112⅝
18 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94⅛	93½	93½
3 Pen RR 3½s 52	88½	88	88
11 Pere Marq 5s 56	75	75	75
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	65½	65½	65½
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	64½	64½	64½
1 PhelpsDodge3½s52	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Phila Co 5s 67	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	4¼	4⅛	4¼
15 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	17	16¾	17
7 PCC & St L 4½s 77	102⅞	102½	102½
3 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	104	104	104
4 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	52	51⅞	51⅞
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	52¾	52	52
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100½	100½	100½
1 Port Gen E 4½s 60	80¾	80¾	80¾
2 PubSvc No Ill 3½s'68	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4 Readg 4½s 97 A	79¼	78⅞	79¼
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	67¼	67¼	67¼
6 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Republic Steel 5½s 54	103½	103½	103½
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Revere Copp&B 3¼s 60	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	66½	66	66
5 StLPeo&NW5s48	29	29	29
7 StLPub Svc 5s 59	71¼	70¾	70¾
1 St L S F 5s 50 B	10½	10½	10½
21 St L S F 4½s 78	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	10	10	10
9 St L S F 4s 50 A	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 St L S F 4s 50A ct	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2 St L SW 5s 52	20½	20½	20½
2 St L SW 1st 4s 89	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
1 Seab A L cn 6s 45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	4	4	4
1 SeaAllFla 6s 50A ct	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
3 Simmons cv 4s 52	203½	102½	102½
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105	104½	105
29 Sou Pac 4½s 68	47¾	47¼	47⅜
45 Sau Pac 4½s 81	47⅞	47	47¼
45 So-Pac 4½s 69	47½	47	47⅜
20 So Pac rfg 4s 55	61⅝	61½	61½
15 So Pac ct 4s 49	45¼	45¼	45¼
15 So Pac 3¾s 46	55¾	55¾	55¾
25 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	49¾	49¼	49¼
8 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	76¼	76⅛	76⅛
14 South Ry 6½s 56	82¼	82	82
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	77½	77¼	77¼
7 South Ry cn 5s 94	91¾	91½	91¾
20 South Ry gen 4s 56	59¾	59¼	59½
4 South Ry Mem 4s 96	80	80	80
1 Stand O NJ 3s 61	104¼	104	104
7 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104½	104½	104½
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	103	103	103
25 Superior Oil 3¼s 50	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
1 Swift&Co 3¼s 50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	109½	109½	109½
1 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
7 Tex Corp 3s 65	105	104⅞	104⅞
12 Tex Corp 3s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	68	67¾	68
5 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	68	68	68
14 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	68¾	67⅞	68¾
4 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	98½	98¼	98½
1 Third Ave 5s 37	101½	101½	101½
5 Third Ave adj 5s 60	18¼	18¼	18¼
10 Third Ave 4s 60	59¾	59¾	59¾
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
54 Un Pac 3½s 70	96⅝	96¼	96⅜
2 Unit Dis Am 3½s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	68	68	68
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	84¼	84	84
2 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	92½	92½	92½
2 U S Steel 2.10s '49	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	103¼	102½	102½
2 Va Elds Pow 3½s '68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
9 Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	107⅛	106¾	107⅛
4 Wabash 1st 5s '39	44½	44⅜	44½
1 Walker H 4¼s '45	103½	103½	103½
2 Walworth 4s '55	78¼	78¼	78¼
3 Wash Shore 4s 2361	51½	51½	51½
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	48½	48½	48½
13 Westn Md 4s '52	94	93½	93¾
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Western Un 5s '51	76¾	76½	76¾
3 Western Un 5s '60	76	75¾	75¾
5 Western Un 5s '75	74½	74½	74½
2 Wh & L E 4s '49	115	115	115
6 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	105	105	105
2 Wilson & Co 4s '55	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Wis Cen 4s '49	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	105½	105½	105½
1 Young S&T 3¼s '60	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞

Foreign Bonds

5 Argentine 4½s 71	69½	69½	69½
5 Australia 3s 55	58½	57½	58½
4 Australia 4½s 56	50	49	50
5 Belgium 6½s 49	55	53¾	55
25 Brazil 8s 41	19½	19	19⅜
2 Brazil 5&6½s 26-57	17	16½	17
23 Brazil 6½s 27-57	17	16½	17
7 Brazil Cy Ry El 7s 52	18¼	18	18¼
1 Brisbane 5s 58	57½	57½	57½
3 Buen A 4½s 77	47¼	47¼	47¼
48 Canada 5s 52	97⅞	97¼	97⅜
3 Canada 4s 60	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Canada 3s 68	77

Federal Intervention Looms To Halt Bethlehem Strike

Continued from Page 1

at that time asked specifically about the Ford Motor Company and he said that if the correspondent would take the name of the company from his question, the answer would be in the affirmative.

The immediate situation at Lackawanna, as the OPM authorities understand it, has these two sides:

1. The C. I. O. is suggesting that its differences with Bethlehem be arbitrated by Government officials, preferably Mr. Hillman and the President himself.

2. Eugene Grace, President of the Company, asserts that the dispute arises out of a workers' sitdown, and he contends that he will not arbitrate a sitdown.

Separate Findings

The two OPM investigators who are in Buffalo, N. Y., today, one to deal with management and the other with labor, will submit separate findings to the OPM on Feb. 28.

Until these reports are studied, the Government's next step will not be decided. It is, however, abundantly clear that the responsible defense chiefs here do not intend to treat this prospective strike as they have the others, even including the Allis-Chalmers stoppage which, it was said, did not materially affect the total defense program.

The attitude toward the Bethlehem developments is that if a general tieup comes something quite different will be done. In the meantime strongest possible pressure will be brought on management and labor alike to adjust their disagreements without loss of productive time or impairment of national defense.

Lansing Workers End Strike, Defense Production Resumed

By the Associated Press

On the labor front production on $4,000,000 in national defense orders was resumed today as members of the American Federation of Labor United Automobile Workers ended their two-week strike and returned to their jobs at the Motor Wheel Corp., Lansing, Mich.

New contract terms, drawn up with aid of Federal and State negotiators, were approved last night at a mass meeting attended by an estimated 2,600 union members.

Edward Donahue, international representative of the union, said an amendment to the new contract provides that union membership be "frozen at its present total" for the year's duration of the contract.

"The contract further provides," Mr. Donahue declared, "that any employee in good standing with the union, or who joins the union, must remain in good standing or be disciplined."

Pay increases of five cents an hour are also provided, retroactive to Nov. 28, for 60 per cent of the tool room employees, and the present two per cent annual bonus is increased to three per cent, the union official said.

The 7,500 Packard Motor Car Co. employees made idle at Detroit by the strike were ordered to return to their jobs today.

Detroit—The head of the C. I. O.'s Auto Workers Union said today it had served notice of intent to strike at the Rouge, Highland Park, and Lincoln plants of the Ford Motor Company.

This development, involving a 30-day notice required by the Michigan Labor Mediation Board in disputes affecting defense production, was said by C. I. O. leaders to have the approval of an "overwhelming majority" of the employees.

Troy, N. Y.—Strikes by C. I. O. unionists continued against Cluett, Peabody & Co. plants here, Leominster, Mass., and Atlanta, Ga. About 2,300 employees were reported idle, and army shirt-making orders were being held up.

Worcester, Mass.—The Worcester Pressed Steel Company, with a million dollars' worth of defense orders, reported that 200 of its 300 employees had walked out after a wage dispute. The firm makes shell casings and parts for warplanes and machine guns.

Cleveland, Ohio—The Willard Storage Battery Company announced settlement of a five-day strike by C. I. O. workers. The plant, which employs 700, has orders for military aircraft and truck equipment.

Youngstown, Ohio—A Federal labor conciliator arrived to negotiate for settlement of a dispute in which the Republic Steel Corporation shut down its electric weld plant. Company officials said 700 men were affected; union leaders placed the total at 1,500.

New York—Frank Gold, chairman of Council No. 4 of Local 32-B of the Building Service Employees International Union (A. F. of L.) was convicted on 10 counts of extortion by a general sessions court jury. He was charged with having extorted money, under threats of calling strikes, from three officials of corporations that owned buildings. He admitted on the witness stand that he had taken money from the three men, but contended it was given to him as "gifts" and that no strike threat was involved.

Atlanta, Ga.—A bill to prohibit labor unions from collecting any money from workers on federal emergency defense projects in Georgia was passed by the State Senate. Another provision would give the State Commissioner of Labor the right to inspect and copy union books and records at any time.

Policy Defined On Censorship

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Lowell Mellett, Director of the Office of Government Reports, declared today that no press or radio censorship is contemplated by the Administration.

Testifying before the House Expenditures Committee on a bill to authorize a $1,500,000 fund for his office, Mr. Mellett said:

"This does not mean, in case there should be war, that there would not be a military censorship in certain respects, as there always has been and I presume always will be.

"Censorship in the sense that I believe is feared, of the kind we see abroad—actual censorship of newspapers or other publications—is not contemplated."

The same thing, he added, applies to the radio.

Soon afterward, the Committee approved the legislation by what chairman James A. O'Leary, (D) of New York said was a straight party vote. All Democrats present, he told reporters, voters to recommend the bill and all Republicans present opposed it.

Representative Hale Boggs (D) of Lousiana asked about "self-imposed censorship by publishers or a group of publishers."

"Their purpose being to keep the free press of America free," Mr. Mellett said, "the publishers certainly can get together and agree not to publish things that come from the publishers and not from the Government."

In reply to a question from Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri Mr. Mellett said he knew of no existing law which would permit censorship.

Pioneer Mail Flight Re-enacted by Pilot

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 26 (AP)—Capt. Jack Knight, veteran commercial airlines pilot, set his 21-passenger twin-engine plane down at the Municipal Airport Feb. 23—completing a leg in an eastbound trip commemorating the 20th anniversary of the first transcontinental day-and-night airmail flight.

To the several hundred spectators at the airport it was a dramatic portrayal of man's advance in aviation.

To Charles Coutts, Mrs. U. S. Berry and Frank Pendleton of Omaha it was a chance to renew acquaintances with the former Omahan who made the historic flight.

Mrs. Berry was with Mrs. Knight when Captain Knight landed by the light of bonfires here. Mr. Coutts drove the truck that carried the mail to and from Captain Knight's plane, and Mr. Pendleton was Assistant Field Manager who aided in the flight's preparations.

The plane carrying the mail left San Francisco at dawn Feb. 22, 1921. Captain Knight was waiting at North Platte, Neb. He arrived in Omaha with the mail at 1:10 a. m., Feb. 23.

"Leaving Omaha the weather went bad," he recalled today. "I had a flashlight and automobile road map to guide me—no beacons, no nothing. This Omaha-Chicago run was the only one, too, that I had ever flown before.

"When I passed over Des Moines, the ceiling dropped to 400 feet and visibility was about two city blocks. I hoped I wouldn't crack up against one of those windmills standing on hilltops.

"My scheduled stop was Iowa City. I was practically out of gas, my motor was sputtering, when I spotted a town. I just flew around the town, my engine coughing, until a railroad watchman heard me and lighted a flare at a nearby field. I took on some gas and went on to Chicago."

Passengers aboard his ship yesterday included Rear Admiral E. S. Land, retired, Chairman of the Maritime Commission.

'Hospitality Week' —Hawaiian Wife Knows

HONOLULU, Feb. 26 (AP)—Launching "Hospitality Week" for Service Men, Mayor Lester Petrie of Honolulu invited 25 men in military uniform to be guests at his home this afternoon.

U. S. Expects Leading Part In Peace Talk

Continued from Page 1

ain's real objectives, if he had any reason to believe that Britain was contemplating a selfish and punitive peace, there would be a good deal of hesitancy in supplying all-out aid. The opposite is the truth. There is a very genuine understanding and mutual faith.

At his press conference Mr. Roosevelt had nothing to volunteer but he commented passingly on a number of questions.

He opposed amendments to the lend-lease bill which would hamper its purposes.

He discussed the Japanese proposals that the white race should get out of Oceania and leave it to them by saying that he really didn't know what Oceania included.

He did know what the Western Hemisphere included, but was not ready to comment for the record. It's an all-embracing definition.

He didn't believe that the American people would seriously feel the loss of consumers' goods production even when defense production reaches its maximum.

He saw no reason for recalling George H. Earle, United States Minister to Bulgaria, because an unidentified German got into difficulty with him at a Sofia restaurant.

'Mile a Minute Photos' Aid Army Air Corps

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Army Air Corps has developed a mile-a-minute photographic service to aid bombing planes and artillery in attacks.

With a new super-speed method of developing and printing pictures it is possible to photograph an enemy position, process the picture on the return flight, drop it from the airplane and return to make additional pictures, thus giving a commanding officer a split-second pictorial record of enemy dispositions and movements.

Australian Motorists Save on Gasoline

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Feb. 26 (Australian Associated Press)—Australian motorists in four States have already returned unused gasoline ration tickets representing 300,000 gallons of liquid fuel. In New South Wales and Tasmania returns are incomplete, but it is already clear that a considerable increase in gallonage available for other purposes has been discovered. The new petrol rationing plan begins March 1.

Thirty million gasoline ration tickets representing 110,000,000 gallons of gasoline were distributed to the public in September. Private automobiles were allowed a basic ration of 4,000 gallons yearly. This ration will be reduced to about 3,000 gallons a year from March 1.

Lord Harlech Appointed To South African Post

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Lord Harlech, who, as William G. A. Ormsby-Gore, was Colonial Secretary in the Chamberlain Cabinet, was appointed Great Britain's High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa, succeeding Sir Edward John Harding, who resigned for reasons of health.

This post carries the additional assignment of High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, northern sections of South Africa which have special administrations.

Roosevelt Plans to Attend Ceremonies for Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt has jotted down in his date book a trip to Staunton, Va., to attend ceremonies on May 4 at Woodrow Wilson's birthplace, newly restored. The engagement was described by White House officials as "tentative," as all plans must be for that far ahead in view of world conditions.

Stephen Early, presidential Secretary, said the invitation for the President to go to Staunton had been extended by Mrs. Cordell Hull, who is President of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

ANTIQUES WANTED

Cash paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FOUR large rooms, lower; fine heater; large screen porch; middle-aged Protestant couple; references; rent $30. Dorchester Lower Mills. Telephone: Blue Hills 0396.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2366

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

NORTH SHORE, L. I., 60 miles from N. Y. C.—Camp fully equipped, private beach on Sound; also cottages for rent or sale. PRINOLE, Miller Place, N. Y.

CATERING

"WASSAIL" BOWL, the perfect non-alcoholic beverage; pies, cakes, cookies. LESTER C. MILLER, 17 Ryndu Rd., S. Orange, N. J. SO 3-9019

CLEANING AND DYEING

FASTIDIOUS? Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned YVETTE BLEECHER 30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3090

Local Classified

(Continued)

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades. Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 300 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN AND WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE NO 2-2080 280 B'way, N.Y.C. LOUISE C. HAHN

FOLDING CHAIRS

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS Tables, Coat Racks, Sell, Rent 860 Park Sq. Building, Boston HUB. 6767

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

GARAGES

PARKING ELIOT STREET GARAGE Next to Plymouth Theater, Boston Complete Service

HELP WANTED

WHITE couple or two women for cooking and housework in large country place near Washington; send detailed qualifications. Box F-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

COUNSELOR, Christian Scientist; must have had previous experience. Write 84-74 169 Street, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

GOOD-PAYING SUMMER JOBS for husky upper-class college men to work as waiters, housemen, gardeners, etc. and double as musicians or teach sports. $100 guaranteed for the season. HAPPY ACRES VACATION CLUB Middlefield, Conn.

MARRIED man for farm near New Milford, Conn.; give experience and terms expected. Tel. Wilton 173, or write Box R-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Manager for Boston branch store, knowledge accounting, personnel, general business; send full particulars, expectations, photo. Write Box C-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ARTS and crafts counselor, Christian Scientist; must have had previous experience. Write 84-74 169th Street, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SIX-ROOM house, 6 acres; 100 miles from New York City, in Pennsylvania; 1200 feet elevation, brook near house, no improvements, electricity available; attractive possibilities; asking $1500. Write Box S-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office; part time, for rent; reasonable. Office 1960, 11 West 42 Street.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—Certified specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

PIANOS FOR SALE

PRIVATE owner, New York City, selling Steinway grand player piano, DC and AC motors, mahogany cabinet and 75 rolls; good condition; $300. Write Box S-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRINTING

Office and Factory Forms

Quick service, highest quality; special equipment, large volume permits very low prices; let us quote on your forms. BUSINESS FORMS PRINTING CO., 16 N. Main St., West Hartford, Conn.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 8630

REAL ESTATE

Alberd Bros., Realtors Newton—Wellesley—Weston Massachusetts BIGelow 2606

HOMES For Sale or Rent in Brookline, Newton, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1500

TEANECK, N. J.—Corner plot 50x88, suitable 1 or 2 family house; asking $1000; terms. Write Box X-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lovely sunny room, private bath, twin beds; 3 doors from bus stop. 2920 38th St., NW. W. Em. 5622

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet, rest and study; near church and Boardwalk. $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON—Pleasant room for 1 or 2—Modern apartment, excellent location. Call at 8 Dalton Street, corner Clearway, Suite 8.

BOSTON, 364 Marlboro Street—Comfortable quiet room, single and double; reasonable. Com. 9109.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—1 or 2 single rooms with bath; well heated; conveniently located; apt. 126 Longwood Ave., Asp. 5416.

Hotel Huntington SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FRIENDLY SERVICE BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager 307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A. ROOMS ALL WITH BATH Single $1.50 and up Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73 (3-A)—Desirable studios, conveniently located; kitchenette, private bath, business people. Call evenings or Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Furnished room with use of small study room; excellent transportation. 115 W. Apsley Street, Davenport 2259.

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Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885 Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

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TYPEWRITERS. All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg 4-6333.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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New Jersey

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George Fangmann, Inc. Jersey City, N. J. Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil JOurnal Square 4-8111 Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

HOLSTE-PLATT CO. Certified COAL and FUEL OIL Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE 908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City Tel. J. C. 2-1514 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD

Always careful, courteous service at Four Square Esso Station 1946 Springfield Ave. at Pierson Rd. ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc. Tea Garden Strawberry Preserve 2 jars 51c COCOMALT 177 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-4700

MILLBURN

MAYFLOWER LAUNDRY *We Wash EVERYTHING With Ivory Soap* Phone Millburn 6-1400

Moving—Storage Rug Cleaning Floor Coverings RIMBACK STORAGE CO.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD! *Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere* The Wedgwood Cafeteria 20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

Dorothy Chadwick Luncheon Dinner Telephone Montclair 2-8055 33 Park Street Montclair, N. J.

Fine Jewelry HENKE'S, Inc. ESTABLISHED 1889 Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Special Prices to War Relief Committees LOUIS HARRIS FOUNDED 1875 Montclair's Department Store

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J. General Electric Oil Burners Coal—Oil—Building Materials MONTCLAIR 2-6100

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"The Music Center of New Jersey" Home of the Steinway, Chickering, Musette, Minipiano, Kimball, Wurlitzer and many others. HAMMOND ORGAN NOVACHORD and SOLOVOX GRIFFITH PIANO CO. 605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. 238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J. 236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J. All stores open evenings

Get Your Spring Sailor $1.95-$2.95 at Janet Shops Newark at 121 Halsey Street *Millinery Dept. operated by Myrtle Van Buren*

WE LIVE TO SERVE! *When Better Laundering Is Done CRESCENT Will Do It* LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING RUG SHAMPOOING CRESCENT LAUNDRY HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

kuehn *Flowers and Pottery* 621 Central Avenue HUmboldt 2-6060 ORange 4-7173

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK *(Continued)*

Henri Heindrusen Exclusive Cosmetics 882 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J. Telephones: MITCHELL 2-0781—0782

ORANGE

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Enna Jettick SHOES FOR WOMEN Sold exclusively in Orange by $5 to $6 B. Grossman & Co. 235 Main Street

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500 West Orange Motors, Inc. *Authorized Ford Agency* New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes 55 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry FRUITS AND VEGETABLES The Best of Everything for the Table

ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP 586 BROADWAY PASSAIC, N. J. PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE *Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store* 626, 628 Main Avenue

ABBOTT'S DEPARTMENT STORE 634 Main Avenue Passaic, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The State Trust Company Plainfield, N. J. Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp. *"Bank by the Clock"* *Offering Complete Banking Facilities*

Vogel and Tanzer Choice Meats—Fancy Groceries Fruits and Vegetables Fresh Daily —Birds Eye Foods— PROMPT FREE DELIVERY South Ave., Cor. Berckman St. Tel. PL. 6-9373

Morecraft Coal Co. COAL—FUEL OILS COKE South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J. Out of town call (W. X. 3050) Dun. 2-6543

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE GEO. O. STEVENS COAL 737 WEST FRONT ST. TEL. PLAINFIELD 6-0642

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE *The Cream Actually Whips* PURITAN MILK COMPANY Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEFIELD PARK

At Lower Prices CARR'S CLEAN COAL Coke Fuel Oil Carr Oil Burners HACK. 2-0067

RIDGEWOOD

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not Schweinfurth 63 No. Van Dien Avenue Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

For a Complete Selection of NEEDLEPOINT The Village Shop 129 East Ridgewood Avenue Gifts of Distinction

SALES SERVICE PARTS Ford LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY Helard-Guildford Corp. 619 N. Maple Ave., Hohokus RI. 6-5960

RUTHERFORD

BORSCHNECK & NOTT, Inc. FLORIST Floral Tributes and Bouquets at Shortest Notice 96a Park Avenue Ru. 2-7227

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME WM. LUDEWIG Hardware, House Furnishings, Paints, Glass 319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED Home Town Laundries, Inc. Front Street Teaneck 6-8700 *A Service to Meet Every Need*

UNION CITY

THE ROSE H. BOENING STYLE SHOP Advance Showing of Spring Dresses—Coats Slips and Silk Stockings 3210 Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J. Tel. Palisade 6-4089

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1286, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc. 70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J. *Meats, Groceries and Vegetables* Phones: West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083 PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town SERVICENTER INCORPORATED EST 1919 Tel. Westfield 2-1020 Berse Brothers, Owners 411 North Ave. "At the Plaza"

E. W. DAVIES, Inc. Esso SERVICE North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J. *Everything for Your Car* COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

VISWAT'S DAIRY Full Line of Dairy Products *Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service for Almost 30 Years* 235 North Ave. W. Tel. We. 2-0620 WESTFIELD, N. J.

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc. Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE 817 NORTH AVE. GARWOOD, N. J. Phone Westfield 2-2102

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts JOHN FRANKS *Men's Apparel* Westfield and Plainfield, N. J. Nunn-Bush Shoes McGregor Sportswear

Red Cross Shoes *for Women* Walk-Over Shoes *for Men* NEE DELL SHOE STORES 135 E. Broad St. Westfield, N. J.

We Pledge you the best in product and the best in service for your car INGRAM TEXACO GOODYEAR 226 NO. AVENUE

HAVE A PARTY? Let us Make You a Delicious Cake—Cookies—Pastry —Rolls and Bread. Oldest Bakers in Town Where only quality ingredients are used Sievers Bakery CONRAD WIRTH, Prop. WE. 2-4189 117 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad JEWELER 639 BERGENLINE AVENUE WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO. DEPARTMENT STORE ALLENTOWN, PA. *Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*

Hess Brothers Allentown, Pa. *One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*

WEITHOLDS METZGER Steps of Fashion Steps of Freedom 719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc. 1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown PHONE 6181 Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

SEE NEXT PAGE

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1 One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES: 1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

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Street and Number .....

City and State .....

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Store for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES and FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 7120

THE HAMMOND ORGAN
The Organ of Today
Stop in and hear the new Hammond Solovox. It will amaze you. $190.00.
Steinway, Kimball and other high-grade pianos. Expert piano tuning.
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk. Butter. Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
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Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats, Linens, Towels and Domestics
Special sales in progress.

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242
"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

New Quaker Lace Curtains and Fall Drapery Fabrics on Display.
Quality Merchandise at Reasonable Prices
HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
Interior Decoration and Gifts
231 N. 2nd Street Phone 3-6128

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
822 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

PHONE OGONTZ 3225
For Prompt Delivery of
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
NUSBICKEL BROS.

WHARTON SHOPPE
Dry Goods and Notions
Hosiery
Wharton Avenue. Ogontz 400

BRODY DEPT. STORE
Mid-Winter Clearance Sale on all Merchandise
GLENSIDE

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"
BROMLEY CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 6265

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 6196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE KING PRINT SHOP
Lecture Cards and Invitations
6912 State Road
Philadelphia, Pa. Mayfair 2945

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
MARCH 1st we will open our new store at
109 SO. 13TH STREET
This is to give the best possible service to our increasing number of patrons.
Until then 113 So. 12th Street

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
MARTIN'S flowers
205 S. 45th, below Walnut
Tels. Baring 28-78, West 32-66

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 5339. Hours 10 to 2 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Lilli Goodman
BEAUTY SHOPPE
403 Professional Bldg., Near Horn's
Atlantic 7753, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WE CAN INSURE YOUR Automobile Home Furniture Personal Effects
For LIABILITY—FIRE—THEFT
C. H. Roth & Son Company
708 Peoples Bank Building
CO 0225 PITTSBURGH CH 2208

READING

"More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

Visit POMEROY'S New MAXENE DEB SHOE SHOP
on the Mezzanine
Featuring Our $3.98'ers

• RESTORIZING •
Yorgey's
CLEANSERS AND DYERS
• FREE MOTHPROOFING •
Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR

HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
Come See Our Pretty Oriental Prints
226 ADAMS AVENUE

The Boston HAS REDUCED PRICES
Dial Scranton 8366
The Quality Remains as Always
Regular Bostonized $1.00 Service NOW 75c
Any 2 Garments (whites excluded) now $1.39

SWARTHMORE

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER WE DELIVER
Complete Fuel Service
WILSON COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

UPPER DARBY

NEEDLEPOINT
INCLUDING
WOOL-AND-SILK BAGS
FRANCES B. HARKINS
4710 State Road Drexel Hill
Phone CLEARBROOK 7354-J

WILKES-BARRE

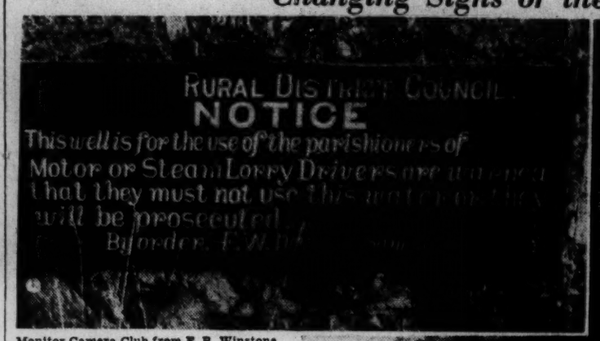
WOODLAWN HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

WILKINSBURG

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DEPARTMENT STORE
Cor. Penn Avenue and Wood Street
Established 1889

Daily Features Page

Changing Signs of the Times in England


RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
NOTICE
This well is for the use of the parishioners of
Motor or Steam Lorry Drivers are requested
that they must not use this water or they
will be prosecuted
By order

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, England

"Blackouts"

Wartime expediency has resulted in the changing and blacking-out of directional signs all over England. On the sign above, the name of the rural district has been obliterated, so that now the lorry drivers who pass this watering spot won't even know who can use the supply.

To the right-center, one witnesses the vicissitudes of the Four Shire Stone. Once upon a time, this column marked the meeting point of four English Counties: Oxon, Glos., Worcs., and Warwick—surely a unique thing. Some years ago, a revision of County boundaries brought the number down to three. In 1940, came the fear of invasion, and so the stone loses all its fame to passing motorists. The carved names are hidden from Nazi view—although vandals have left "ITMA" very plain.

Finally, about all that remains of familiar roadside signs in England today is this typical advertisement of a "GRAND" Hotel by the sea—anywhere along the coast. Close inspection might reveal the name. But Britishers do not count on the Nazis getting close enough to read the name hidden by the board nailed over the letters.

In Lighter Vein

"Hallo, old man, how's business?" —Answers

Sister's Viewpoint

Coed—"What position does your brother play on the team?"

Sister—"A sort of crouched, bent position."—The Recorder.

A Boy's Estimation

I don't say I am perfect,
Nor make one wee mistake,
But I can beat my mother
When it comes to slicing cake.
—Indianapolis News.

House to Match

Architect—"What sort of house would you like?"

Client—"Well, it must match a door knocker my wife bought last summer in New England."—Answers.

Difficulties

Joe: "What's become of the Hikers' Club?"

Jim: "Oh, it disbanded. It was getting too hard to persuade passing motorists to pick us up and give us a lift."—Montreal Star.

Daily Quotation

ABILITY involves responsibility. Power to its last particle is duty.—MACLAREN

Statistically Interesting

The United States could move its entire population at one time, in comfort, in its 26,000,000 passenger automobiles.

A Verse for Today . . .

He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the LORD require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?
—MICAH 6:8.

Words of Current Interest

Almightiness — *Ol-mit'-i-ness* (*o* circumflex as in *orb*, first *i* long, second short, *e* short).

A word of straight Anglo-Saxon descent, meaning "wholly powerful." In regard to spelling, the single *l* in the first part of "almighty" is really as reasonable as the double *l* in simple "all." As to pronunciation, the sound given to the vowel in *al* and *all* should no doubt be accounted one of the true values of *a*, though it is represented, for phonetic convenience, by circumflex *o*.

Apostolic — *Ap'-os-tol'-ik* (*a* short, first *o* clipped-short as in *connect*, second *o* short as in *odd*, *i* short). That is apostolic which pertains in one way or another to the apostles—Paul as well as the Twelve—and their doctrines.

Colossians—*Ko-losh'-anz* (first *o* clipped-short as in *connect*, second short as in *odd*, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

Colossae, a city which lay, in New Testament times, on the grand travel route running from the Aegean coast of Asia Minor to the Euphrates Valley, became sidetracked with the shifting of the highway's course in later times. Its inhabitants were Colossians, a body of whom formed a congregation to which Paul addressed his epistle.

Conclusively — *Kon-kloo'-siv-li* (first *o* clipped-short as in *connect*, *oo* as in *food*, both *i*'s short).

The action mostly pictured in the Latin *claudere*, "to close," from which the word comes, is that of shutting a door of some sort. Anything is conclusive which is proved beyond controversy.

Gibeon (1 Kings 3:5)—*Gib'-e-un* (*i* short, *e* quick-long as in *event*, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

A locality not far north of Jerusalem which is much mentioned in Scriptural narrative. The Hebrew stem *Gib-*, "high," forms part of other proper names.

Homage — Pref. *hom'-ij* (both vowels short); by Webster's second choice, *om'-ij* (vowels short).

An old French feudal word, spelled in that language with two *m*'s, meaning acknowledgment of fealty. In modern English use, it means "regard" and "respect," often with an added idea of thanks and praise.

Intact — *In-takt'* (both vowels short).

From Latin *tangere*, "to touch." One of those classic derivatives that have peculiar force from not being too direct and specific. While it means "untouched," it implies more than just "hands off"; for it conveys the idea of something whole, complete, unmeddled with in any way, and unmixed with anything.

Parentage—*Par'-en-tij* (*a* as in *care*, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*, *i* short).

The word refers ordinarily to a person's line of descent; in particular, to the father, the mother, and the ancestors of a generation or two back of them. From Latin *parens*, "parent." To the stem is attached the handy suffix *-age*, which converts an English word of whatever source into a kind of abstract noun, to signify function, condition, abode, or pay for use.

Personality — *Pur'-su-nal'-i-ti* (first *u* as in *urn*, second clipped-short as in *circus*, *a* short, first *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, second short). There have been speakers who took the trouble to give the vowel of the second syllable a long *o* value, but Webster's does not sanction this pronunciation.

The word refers to individuality, sometimes by way of great admiration, sometimes by way of ordinary mention, and again in disparagement. The exact signification has to be got from the context.

Pharisaical — *Far'-i-sa'-i-kal* (first *a* short, second long, third clipped-short as in *account*, first *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, second short).

Pharisees (John 8:13) — *Far'-i-sez* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, *e* long).

To tell who and what the Pharisees were requires three columns of disquisition in one of the Bible dictionaries. In the Gospel of John they are a group of Jesus' disputers especially stubborn to conviction. The adjective "pharisaical" in regular rhetorical use carries somewhat the same force as "hypocritical."

Phylacteries (Matt. 23:5) — *Fi-lak'-ter-iz* (both *i*'s short, *a* short, *e* as in *maker*).

Only a Bible handbook of some sort can cope with "phylactery" in its full ceremonial significance. A Greek word, it represents something used in Jewish ritual, the early translators scarcely seem to understand just what; but as far as the reference in Matthew goes, "to make broad their phylacteries" is to assert a point of faith and observance by excessive outward show. An American Translation helps solve the question from an archeological standpoint with:

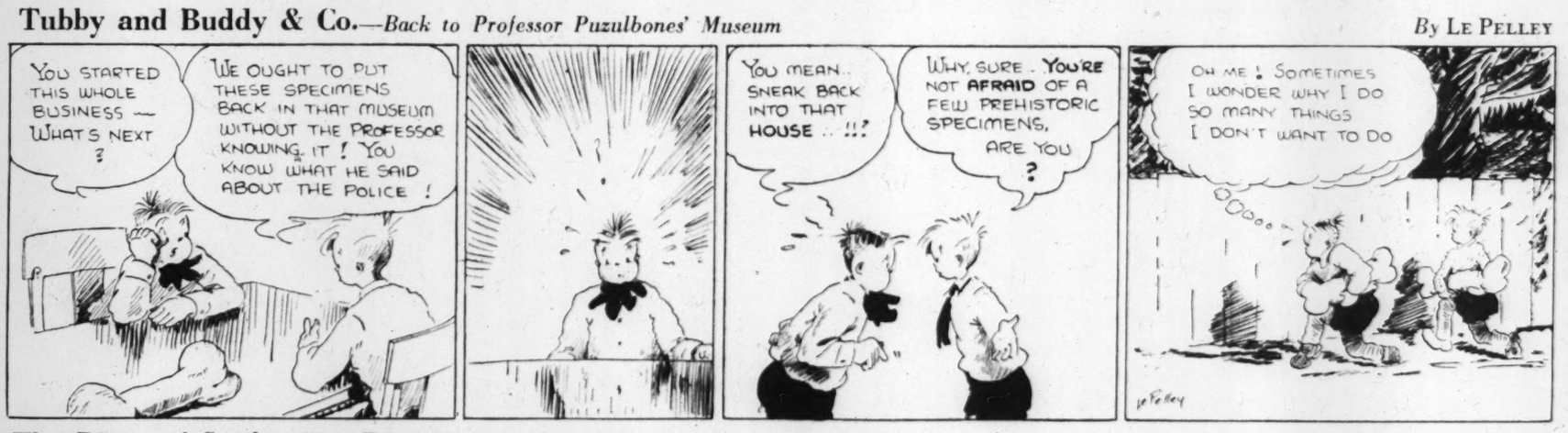
They wear wide Scripture texts as charms.

Samaritan (Luke 17:16) — *Sa-mar'-i-tan* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second short, third clipped-short as in *account*, *i* clipped-short as in *charity*).

A dweller in Samaria, the district of New Testament Palestine which lies north of Judea. The name has been put into perpetual good favor by Luke.

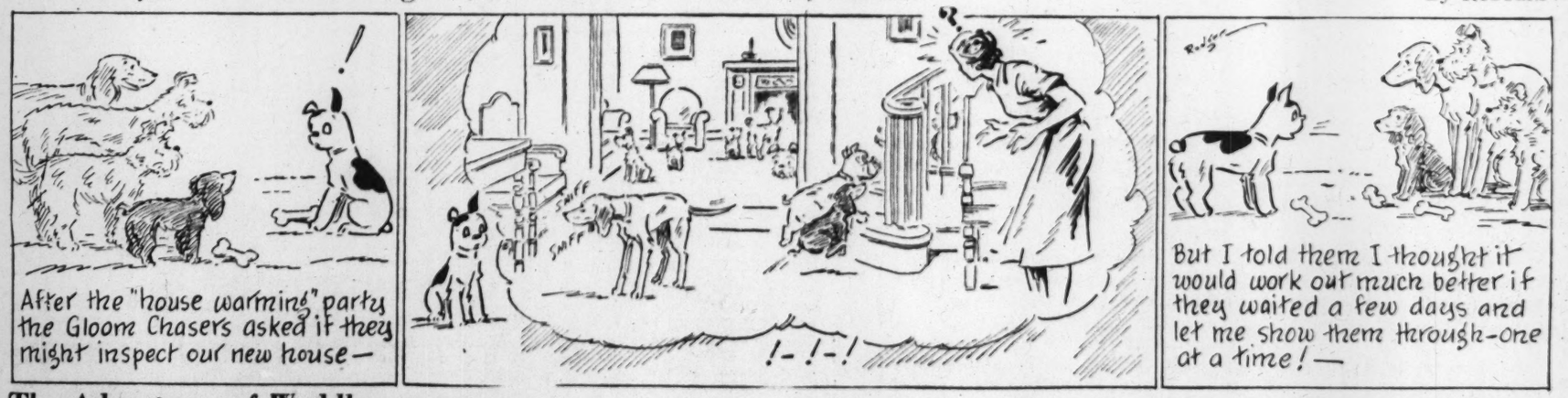
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Back to Professor Puzulbones' Museum*

By LE PELLEY


YOU STARTED THIS WHOLE BUSINESS — WHAT'S NEXT ?
WE OUGHT TO PUT THESE SPECIMENS BACK IN THAT MUSEUM WITHOUT THE PROFESSOR KNOWING IT ! YOU KNOW WHAT HE SAID ABOUT THE POLICE !
YOU MEAN.. SNEAK BACK INTO THAT HOUSE .. !!?
WHY, SURE - YOU'RE NOT AFRAID OF A FEW PREHISTORIC SPECIMENS, ARE YOU ?
OH ME ! SOMETIMES I WONDER WHY I DO SO MANY THINGS I DON'T WANT TO DO
OOOOO
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Boy! I'm Glad I Talked Them Out of That Idea!*

By RODGERS


After the "house warming" party the Gloom Chasers asked if they might inspect our new house—
SNIFF SNIFF SNIFF
!-!-!
But I told them I thought it would work out much better if they waited a few days and let me show them through-one at a time!—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Me, Too!*

By THE HAGERS

"I'VE SHORE LEAVE, MATE. LET'S GO ASHORE AND DISAPPEARING ISLE EXPLORE.
SHE'S COOLED OFF QUITE A BIT, I SEE." THE BOSUN'S EYES LIT UP WITH GLEE.
OUR ACTION SEEMED A TRIFLE RASH AS I SANK IN VOLCANIC ASH.
I QUACKED, "WOW, SAILOR! I COULD USE A PAIR OF THICK ASBESTOS SHOES!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Strikes in Defense Industries

Many Americans are becoming deeply disturbed at the continuing and sometimes apparently increasing grist of news of labor disputes and work stoppages in plants manufacturing materials for the defense of the United States and Great Britain.

A strike vote has just been taken authorizing a walkout at the big Lackawanna, New York, plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company if grievances cannot be adjusted. According to one estimate, companies holding $60,000,000 worth of defense orders were involved in strikes at the end of last week. More than half of this production, however, will be set in motion again with the settlement of the C. I. O. walkout at the Allis-Chalmers plant in Milwaukee; and there are other bright spots such as conclusion of the Farnsworth radio and Motor Wheel Corporation strikes.

The important thing in any disagreement is to find out what is behind it. This was true at the bargaining stage when industry was negotiating with the Government the orders which now are being carried out. Then it was necessary to assure fair treatment by the tax bill on amortization and by some other points; and so it is necessary now that labor be assured that it is being treated fairly in proportion to corporation profits.

However, public opinion will not wait for the last decimal point to be calculated, because the national emergency will not wait. Business has had to assume some chances, including uncertain future excess profits taxes which may reduce their gains to zero or less, and labor must expect to be called upon to show its patriotism too, along with the men who are being called to the colors.

In some cases strikes may be attributed to mere selfish agitation by ambitious union leaders. To them as much as to industrial profiteers applies President Roosevelt's rebuke about men who would "clip the eagle's wings to feather their own nests."

In a number of strikes or threatened strikes, union recognition is a principal issue. In these the National Labor Relations Board, though it is not a mediation agency, should be able to help by holding elections to determine whether the union in question is the preferred bargaining agent of a majority of the workers.

But beyond these sources of trouble, it is probable that much the greater proportion of the restlessness in employee ranks today is due to grave misgivings over what may happen to the cost of living. Workers have their families to think about in this regard, and many of them remember uncomfortably some of the rents and food and clothing costs which obtained during the last war. Union officials are apprehensive about negotiating a wage scale on the basis of present costs and of possibly finding their members in distress from price rises before the contract expires.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics in the United States Department of Labor has given one assurance on this score. Living costs have risen only slightly in recent months and probably will not rise more than 2 or 3 per cent by spring, according to the Bureau. Food and other supplies are more plentiful than in 1914.

Yet negotiators of wage contracts must look ahead a year or more—unless some new method can be introduced. This method is already suggested in the experience of the Labor Department's Conciliation Service. In some cases it has helped work out a clause providing for specific upward adjustments of wages if the cost of living should advance during the period of the agreement, or for arbitration of such an adjustment. This is similar to the escalator clause inserted in airplane contracts now to cover possible rises of labor costs.

It would seem clear at this juncture that labor ought not to ask, and thoughtful workingmen probably will not ask, increases in wage rates unless occasioned by a rise in living costs. The public will remember that the weekly income of defense workers already is greatly enhanced by fuller employment and that non-defense workers are the more apt to suffer if prices rise. Every effort should be made to keep living costs level and to keep manufacturers' profits moderate. If this is done, there will be little justification for labor unrest.

Dictatorship—for a Day

Bill of Rights Week has just been celebrated throughout New York State. One of the most interesting observances was in a Long Island high school where the principal "decreed" that for one day the pupils should act as though they were in a dictatorship.

During that day students would: goosestep from class; be prohibited from expression of personal opinion; be barred from right of assemblage; forego their usual denominational religious instruction classes; conform to certain dress regulations.

A negative approach, possibly, but while acting as though personal liberties had been removed, 450 students had an opportunity to understand more intimately the liberties guaranteed them under America's Bill of Rights.

That it was difficult for these students to see the full implications of actually living in a dictatorship is understandable: It is grim fear that keeps the tragedy going in dictatorships; obviously such fear was lacking in these American youths. They laughed as abrupt and ruthless decisions were handed out.

While it had its lighter moments, this attempt to give youthful Americans a more articulate grasp of the fundamentals of democratic living was significant. Doubtless many people in Europe now feel they might have profited by accurate pre-knowledge. Sag Harbor's teachers were helping in vital and necessary defense work.

Beauty in Books

Widespread interest and appreciation continue to attend the annual "Fifty Books of the Year" exhibit of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, begun in 1923, in an effort to maintain and raise the standards of craftsmanship in bookmaking. The good taste and judgment of the jury composed of Irita Van Doren, William A. Jackson, and Walter Dorwin Teague, in their choice from among hundreds of books submitted, may be held as the reason for an exhibit in which every book has a valid reason for inclusion.

Among the selections appear the work of such eminent designers and typographers as W. A. Dwiggins, D. B. Updike, Carl Rollins and Robert Josephy. Literary content of the book is considered only as it relates to the problems of typographic design and production.

The exhibit enlists not only a wide interest among professionals in bookmaking but also among readers of books who find their instinctive taste supplemented by expert knowledge of standards. Congratulations are due to the American Institute for its effort to advance the standards of good bookmaking. Literary prizes raise the standards of literary content of books, and surely there is an esthetic gain when a fine book to read can be made also a beautiful object to handle.

Installment Plan Flying

It has now become easy to fly for nothing—while you are in the air. Coming down brings the hard part. The installment plan in brief has made another great conquest. On March 1 seventeen airlines begin booking passengers who are able to open a charge account and pay by and by.

For years the needy or the giddy have been able to buy cars, refrigerators, diamond rings, suits, shoes, and probably socks by paying so much down and so much on time. Then the railroads took up the drive last May when they began to sell travel on future payments.

Up to a recent date 10,000 railroad tickets had been sold on credit for a total of more than $1,000,000, two-thirds of which apparently would not have been purchased for cash. The individual fare ran from the allowable minimum of $50 up to a maximum of $870, the average was $114, and the interest and carrying charge on each $100 worth of tickets amounted to $8. Twelve months are given to pay.

Despite the advancing march of installment buying, cash and carry still looks far better to the economical. The lad who labored to save $10 to take a brief flight and on landing reported he didn't enjoy it very much, because he was thinking how it cost him $1 a minute, had a bit of horse sense. He saw the cost. Everything has to be paid for, and the things that are easiest to get into sometimes cost the most in the end. But what a sweep the installment plan has made! The sole commodity beyond its reach seems to be the postage stamp.

Our Readers Say—

Federation of the English-Speaking World?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wonder how many appreciated the enormous significance of the following part of Prime Minister Churchill's recent broadcast speech:

"The other day President Roosevelt gave his opponent in the late Presidential election a letter of introduction to me, and in it he wrote out a verse in his own handwriting from Longfellow which he said 'applies to you people as it does to us.' Here is the verse:

" 'Thou too sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!' "

Many of us in the United States and throughout the English-speaking world would welcome the federation of all free peoples of the British Commonwealth with those of America. A strong organized movement to this end is growing fast, and millions have been reached by articles and radio broadcasts conveying this message.

Dorchester, Mass. CLARENCE HOTSON

The War-Aims Argument

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I call your attention to the extremely misleading character of one of the arguments used by Senator Wheeler and others against further aid to Britain? I refer to the war-aims argument. Reduced to essentials, it is based on fear that our risks and sacrifices might serve merely to establish another Versailles, a new "peace to end peace," and that we do not know what the British are fighting for. By this time there is ample evidence to indicate what the British are fighting for. Some of it is in the form of official statements. There is, for example, the statement that Britain would fight if Germany attacked Poland. But it is the reliability of evidence, and not its form, which chiefly counts. Surely there is not much doubt about the following war aims:

First, the British are fighting for self-preservation. They are trying to preserve themselves from economic vassalage, from the loss of self-rule, and, not least, from the loss of self-respect which would follow their failure to honor their international obligations. The evidence? What official Germany and Italy have openly declared they intend to do to Britain, and what they actually have done to other countries. Surely this aim is definite enough.

Second, the British are fighting to reverse the results of armed aggression. Perhaps they should have tried earlier, and harder, and in other places. Perhaps we Americans should have done the same thing. But all this is beside the point now, because time does not flow backward in its flight. Today the point is that the British are trying to correct past failures. The evidence reaches all the way from Africa to the British Isles. Surely this aim is definite enough.

Third, the British are fighting to establish the principle that violent conquests are unacceptable, that revisions of the international status quo shall be brought about only by peaceful negotiation unless this should be clearly impossible. Their present operations in Africa and the Mediterranean region are in response to cowardly attacks and are obviously in pursuance of the first two aims outlined above. This aim is quite definite.

Fourth, the British are fighting to overthrow the Nazi political regime. They hold, and they have said so officially, that agreements with Germany are otherwise worthless. The evidence lies in the callous violation by the Nazis of one solemn pledge after another. Here is an exception, but an unavoidable exception, to the principle of effecting political changes only by negotiation. And this war aim, too, is definite.

In short, any fears and any conclusions which are founded on the proposition that we do not know what the British are fighting for are too ill-founded to deserve serious consideration. BRUCE W. KNIGHT

Hanover, N. H.

A Time for Courage

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Foes of the lend-lease bill call it a war "gamble." But to a fearful person every attempt to aid what is right, or nearest right, must look like a "gamble."

Yet how many times have men been willing and eager to "face up to it" when their ideals were threatened. Think of what a chance the Good Samaritan took! History is stored with tales of men's vision and courage in the darkest hours. There have been other continent-conquerors who for a time appeared mechanistically overwhelming.

Putting it another way, Goliath of Gath was a big man—six cubits and a span tall. David but a mere lad. David "gambled" with sure knowledge and five little pebbles. (Actually, he had only to use one.) B. G.

Lexington, Mass.

"Must Britain Win?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to express my complete agreement with your editorial, "Must Britain Win?" particularly where you point out the reluctance of isolationists to make any distinction between regimes of violence and those of freedom. Too long have we in the United States kept apart, with this isolation idea, from judging what is quite evident. Let us by all means use our privilege of sound judgment and give international cooperation to the side that really deserves it.

Dayton, Ohio ALEX NYMAN

On Considering Others

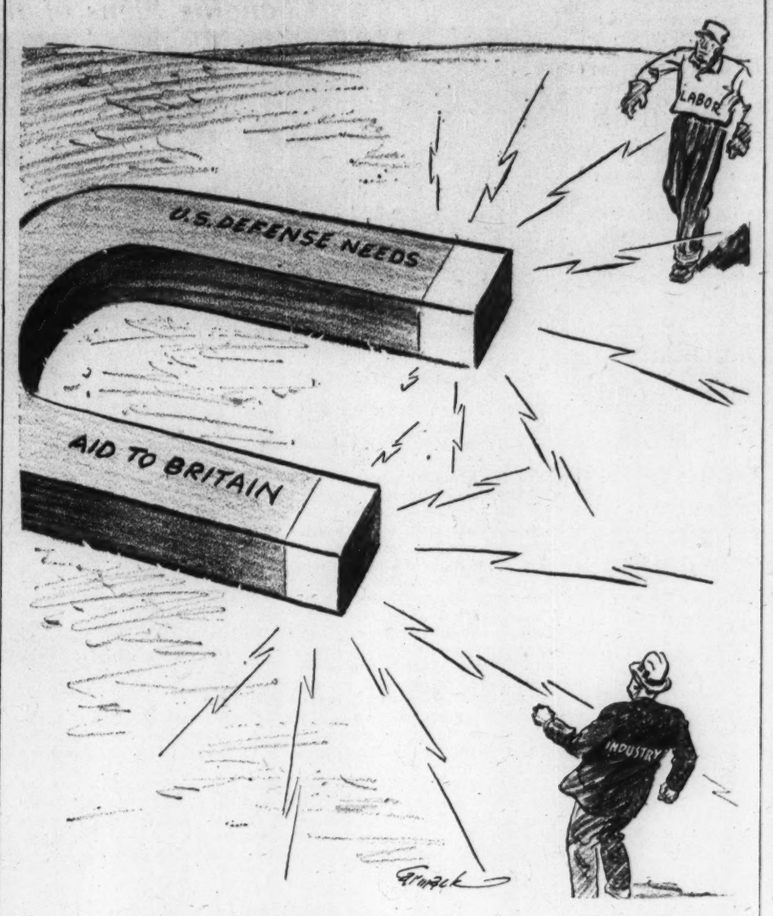
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While we consider self only, either as individual, community, class, or nation, there will continue to be divisions, strife, contention and war. When we begin to regard others as well as oneself—considering their welfare as much as one's own, we will enjoy friendliness, good will, and peace.

Buhl, Idaho NELS LARSON

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Drawing Them Together



—And Besides, I *Want* to Go

It was while our thought was disturbed about our promising young friends being drafted that we heard about Yukio—Yukio who daily brought fresh fruits and vegetables to our door, driving an old truck laden with good things, and ringing a bell to make his presence known. This truck had been coming by our door for as long as we had lived here, driven first by the father, and now by the son.

Did we say the truck was old? We hasten to add that it was always gay and festive, for it was so ingeniously built up that the wares were displayed at a sloping angle, creating an effect of great beauty. On one side of it were the vegetables. Golden carrots next to string beans, gleaming turnips next the red cabbages, and beyond them the green-petaled artichokes, and the rosy rhubarb and the polished eggplant. And above, rosettes of radishes, bouquets of green onions, endive, celery, romaine. It was a sight to put ideas in the head of a decorator!

On the other side were the citrus fruits and apples, pears, and bananas. And for contrast, the very early strawberries—or maybe they were very late strawberries. One can never be quite sure in Southern California.

But getting back to Yukio. It was one lovely morning in early January when a friend said to us, "Did you know that Yukio has volunteered for service?" The news startled us. We had not thought of this Japanese lad as being an American at all. We knew, of course, that he had been born in the United States, and had attended the local high school, but he was so distinctly Japanese, with parents so more distinctly so, that it just didn't seem to us that he could be a fellow-countryman.

* * *

Once we even seriously considered withdrawing our patronage from Yukio lest we contribute to a Japanese victory in China. We did curtail our purchases for a time, buying only occasionally; so that we did not seem to break off relations altogether with Yukio, but at the same time being careful not to finance the Japanese war effort. Of course, we soon saw how ridiculous we were. Yukio helped us to see it by his unfailing kindness and courtesy. On rainy days he appeared at our back door in oilskins to ask what he could bring us, admonishing us not to come out in the rain and get wet. On the days when we went out to his truck he would note the bulk and number of our packages, and if these were the least bit heavy he must carry them for us and deposit them on our kitchen table. And never, never did he urge us to buy more than we needed (a virtue not so pronounced in his father), but rather did he try to curb any tendency to extravagance on our part. "A pound is enough for your little family," he would say. Or, "You have bought enough to last a week already."

And now he was in the army—or soon would be. A few more days on the truck, and he would be gone. We wondered if they would let him do mechanical things in the army. Yukio had always wanted to be a mechanic, despite his flair for creating still-life pictures with his produce. "Driving a truck all day is too soft work," he had once said in one of his rare personal observations, although he admittedly worked from dawn till dark.

* * *

Well, maybe the army wouldn't be "too soft." How strange it seemed that Yukio should be in the *United States* Army! How doubly strange it seemed when our relations with Japan were so strained, when Japanese politicians' threats and warnings were still ringing in our ears. The thought of Yukio in our army intrigued us no little. We felt strangely curious about it. We wished we might ask him about it before he went away. Finally, we came right out with it. "Yukio," we asked, "why did you volunteer for service in the army?" We were careful not to say "our" army in that possessive tone.

Yukio is shy, and not at all voluble. A young friend of ours calls him the "man of two words." "Well," he replied, measuring his words the while he weighed a pound of broccoli for us, "well, I have to go sometime, so I might as well go now—and besides, I *want* to go."

And suddenly we knew that throughout the land there were many Yukios, American-born sons of foreign-born parents. Neither courses in college nor lucrative jobs could stand in the way of their serving their country in its hour of stress. What though, in the case of Yukio in particular, American laws would never permit his parents to become citizens? Yukio had evidently glimpsed something worth doing. "Besides," he had said, "I *want* to go." JOSELINA CHRISTIAN

Mirror of World Opinion

Whips Trained in America

It would seem that the combination of a public school education and experience on the bottom rung of the ladder in American business is the ideal training for a Chief Whip.

Captain Margesson [recently elevated from Chief Whip to be War Secretary], after the war, went to America and worked in a large department store [Marshall Field, Chicago]. Mr. James Stuart, the new Chief Whip, had an even more adventurous taste of American industry.

After being equerry to the Duke of York just after the last war, he went to New York to study the oil industry. Not content with seeing things from the angle of a New York office, he went into the oilfields in Oklahoma and worked as a hand.

Mr. Stuart was at Eton when the 1914 war broke out. Instead of going up to Cambridge as he had planned, he went into the Army and spent his 18th birthday under fire in France. At 21 he was a brigade-major and had won the M. C. with bar.—*London Daily Telegraph.*

A Bill-of-Rights Week

What New York is doing all our States might well do. The Albany Legislature last year passed an act that the schools should study "the purpose, meaning, and importance" of the Bill of Rights in the State and United States Constitutions. This week by proclamation of the Governor, special attention is given in the schools and many State agencies to such study. Any Governor can invite the voluntary co-operation of his people for emphasis on this foundation of our common liberties.—*Boston Herald.*

The Wide Horizon

Looking Through the Words

By Pearl Strachan

It always took Martha-Jane a long time to light the lamp. First she lifted the globe, then the glass chimney. She turned up the wick and struck a match. She watched the flame encircle the wick, replaced the chimney, and waited for a steady, even glow before putting the globe in its place. Evening was long in England's Lakeland. For fifty years Martha-Jane had watched slow repetition of events, as the heather turned from brown to green and purple, and from purple back to brown. She had never expected any change. She had not foreseen the coming of another war, when even a Lakeland village would find itself in the front line, and a steel shelter would lurk behind the gooseberry hedge.

As I look at a modern Russian story-book for children, I am reminded of Martha-Jane and the sitting-room lamp, reminded by force of contrast. The striking illustration on the page before me, showing a brilliant electric lamp, illuminated by the push of a button, triumphing over an old-fashioned burner of oil, indicates the importance the Communists have attached to training youth to utilize modern mechanics and methods. The Nazis, too, have kept before young people the idea of moving rapidly forward, of leaving the old way of life. Only in the democracies have we lingered sentimentally among the furnishings of the romantic past. And we are having to increase our tempo to catch up.

It is not, however, the tempo of physical movement which needs increasing so much as the tempo of thought. Nazi "word bombs" described by Charles J. Rolo, in "The American Mercury," as aimed to confuse the people of the United States, can be rendered ineffective if words of convincing accuracy reach their destination first. The secret British defense board of psychologists whose job is to analyze German propaganda, in order to foretell the actions underlying such propaganda, is, it would seem, "catching up."

* * *

One of the most valuable lessons we should have learned from the present situation is that, no matter how comfortable it might be to do so, we must not settle down on the past, or even on the present. We must be alert to see what our current conditions are likely to produce tomorrow. That does not mean apprehension, but rather comprehension, as in the case of architecture. An architect considers probable development and needs when designing a building. Hitler's "successes" seem due largely to shrewd planning for the future. A passage from "Mein Kampf" which illustrates this reads:

> Just as Nature concentrates, not on safeguarding that which exists, but on breeding the coming generation as the representative of the species, so in human life it is less a question of artificially cultivating the existing evils, which, human nature being what it is, would be 99 per cent impossible, but rather to assure healthier paths for future development from the start.

How Hitler has "bred" the younger generation is well known. We who believe in the democratic way of living shall have to think more swiftly than we have ever thought before, to cope with the machinations of those who have been thinking ever more furiously for the past twenty years. Many persons in countries which have capitulated to Nazi domination, persons now accused of betraying their countries, were not so much viciously inclined as mentally lazy. They could not tear themselves away from the comfortable view of the status quo long enough to note signs of things to come.

* * *

There need be nothing nervous about looking ahead. Alertness is a calm and well-poised quality. The "jittery" person is often the one who moves at a slow tempo, whose unreadiness causes confusion and agitation, while the alert mind goes smoothly to the center of a problem.

Fortunately, clear thinking has always been able to prove its superiority to the confused trumpery of the charlatan-psychologist such as Naziism nourishes. Hitler, in his famous book, admits, whether he intends to or not, that propaganda and brute force will not work where they are substantially resisted. "It is a fact," he states, "that all attempts at the extinction of a doctrine and its organizatory effects by force without a spiritual foundation lead to failures and frequently even end contrary to that desired. . . ."

If as much enthusiasm can be aroused over mental defense as is apparently being stirred up over armed preparation, the cause of democracy should have adequate protection. Both are essential and possible to achieve.

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